PHE NATIONAL E

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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The Any clergyman who will procure four sub-

Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a it copy gratis for one year.

Y. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency.

New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore,

duly authorized to procure advertisements for

this paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the directions of the control of

T's Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the County, and the State.

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any post office.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 15, 1849.

BERLIN LETTER. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE PRUSSIAN

CHAPTER III. The First Effects of the French Revolution of Feb-

ruary. The portentous storm-cloud of the February over the heads of the European Cabinets. The

and strengthening for seventeen years in France, seemed to them sufficiently secured. The power of Louis Philippe seemed to be as firm as the Bastile-fortifications he had thrown up around his capital. They entertained fears that his death might be the occasion of a disturbance of the general tranquillity. In Switzerland, indeed, the policy of the Cabinets had sustained an unpleasant check. The state of the public mind in Italy was also far from satisfactory. Austria, menaced in her Italian possessions by the restdeath might be the occasion of a disturbance of menaced in her Italian possessions by the rest-less patriotism of the Liberals, had demanded aid

public, had made, in a few hours, a verity of that Chart which the crowned Jesuit had made, for seventeen years, a lie. The Prince of Prussia was in the Theatre when the news arrived. The whole house remarked the commotion in the royal box, which, a few minutes after, was entirely de-

The first sign of life which the Prussian Government gave in regard to the February Revolu-tion, was in a leading article of the Prussian State Journal, March 1st, upon or rather against Revolution.

It recognised in the French Revolution nothing but the movement of the selfish ambition of leaders, predicted a 'speedy "shifting of the scenes,' since, out of late events, nothing could arise "but a crude and unstable Power." It expressed the significant hope, that "the loyal part of the French nation would soon find a leader" to subdue the Revolution; and the fullest confidence that Germany would take warning by the misfortune of the French, and avoid the path that led to it. The article declared that Prussia and its allies "would permit no infringement of the treatles which had preserved the peace of Europe for thirty years," forgetting the fact that these treaties had been already broken at every corner, and riddled in every part, before the Gaulish cock had uttered his piercing cry of defiance To support these views, it referred expressly to the expressions in the royal speech of April,

1847. On the same day, the Diet of the Federation passed its vote of confidence in the German nation. Berlin papers dared to make the comment that the establishment of Liberty of the Press was the first and necessary proof of this confi-

The response to this was a note of the King to his Ministry, (March 12,) in which he said: "In consequence of the vote of the Diet, March 3d. freedom from censorship, with the necessary guaranties against abuses,' will be introduced in Prussia; the measure will, however, he delayed on account

time with the affairs of Europe, is evident from the fact that they were wholly unaware of danger.

The solidity of the edifice, which the alladmired Napoleon of Peace had been erecting and strengthening for seventeen years in France, insurrection and anarchy." No nation desired a revolution less than the Prussian, no capital had less inclination towards a transformation of political affairs than Berlin. They both were forced by the arrogance of a purblind Court to do what they would have made almost any sacrifice to avoid

tion of the people, was rather one of the privi-leged orders and corporations! The Diet of

Correct V.

The Policies of the Brownian of the Section of Section 1 and the Section of Section 1 and the Section 1 and

The political excitement was now general in the cities and provinces, and Berlin, which said nothing, appeared like a peaceful islet in the midst of a turbulent stream. To preserve Berlin and the Mark from the prevailing revolutionary epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the Court party. It thought itself strong enough in Berlin for this purpose, with a military force of three infantry and three cavalry regiments, an artillery brigade, a division of chasseurs, one of pioneers, and two squadrons of chosen troops, the flower of the Prussian youth. These troops had long been separated from the people by the barracks system, and subjected to the influence of officers generally chosen from the nobility, and all of them wholly devoted to the King and hostile to all new ideas. A similar military force was stationed in the barracks filled city of Potsdam. In Stettin, which is only four hours from Berlin by the railroad, the faithful General Urangel stood ready, with the Pomeranian division of the army, to come at the first signal. With these forces, the Court party thought itself perfectly safe in awaiting the course of events. It was ready and resolved to repress with arms, in the very commencement, any attempt at disorder in the capital strong with orders to have everything ready for anarching at the first signal, from six in the evening until eight in the morning. And after the first repoplar assembly under the tent, until the end of the struggle, the soldiers more of placards which besought the soldiers not to fire on the full owing beauty the first signal. From six in the evening until eight in the morning. And after the first repoplar assembly under the tent, until the end of the struggle, the soldiers were under arms in the barracks at all hours, day and night. On the 5th of March, the newspapers spoke of placards which besought the soldiers not to fire on the full winds and the province of the court party was to wind the struggle, the soldiers more of the court party was to wind the struggle, the soldie

diers read eagerly.

The next object of the Court party was to win time. "Time won, all won," was the proverb in fashion at the palace. They forgot that the proverb cuts with two edges, and says also, "Time lost, all lost." They wished to gain time, and lost the right time. the right time.

Another object was, to turn the public attention

Another object was, to turn the public attention from affairs at home to questions of foreign policy. War or peace with France was the question at the order of the day. The preparations, the concentration of large bodies of troops, the calling out of the reserve, the remark with which the Prince of Prussia took leave of the officers of the Canada or testing for the Philos. Guard, on starting for the Rhine: "I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you again shortly on the field of honor"—all this accompanied by the fall in State stock, the want of confidence in the Govsai; the measure will, however, be delayed on account of the strong desire to have it a general one in all the German States."

This tame note, with its reservations and restrictions, was published at an epoch when in every German State around Prussia the censorable was abolished, and liberty of the press established. It avoided carefully even the name of Liberty of the Press, and substituted "freedom from censoralip, with the necessary guaranties," &c.

The French Revolution, and the fall of Louis from the hearts of Prussian patriots. Every one had a presentiment that the world was entering on a new epoch, and that it was impossible for Prussia to remain motionless in the midst of much-divided Germany. The only political institution—or rather the germ of one—which in Prussia ould hope to get the mastery of the political excitement, and avoid all the evils of a violent revolution by the introduction of sage reforms, was the General Diet.

Without a free press, without any lawful means of the excitement, and avoid all the evils of a violent revolution by the introduction of sage reforms, was the General Diet.

Without a free press, without the right to hold public assemblies, without any lawful means of the political excitement, and avoid all the evils of a violent revolution by the introduction of sage reforms, was the General Diet.

Without a free press, without the right to hold public assemblies, without any lawful means of the prussia.

The people are not at all eager for revolutions. They how that every great social or political excitement, and for the immediate convention of the extates of the Kingdom became general in Prussia.

The people are not at all eager for revolutions. They love better to accept the boon of freedom of the excitement, and to take the opposition of the extates of the Kingdom became general in Prussia.

They know that every great social or political excitement, and to take the proper series of the proper series of the excitement, and to take the proper series of the excitement, and t

ernment, and raised the white and black colors of Absolutism as the only banner under which the House of Hohenzollern would live and die. These expressions of a conviction, imbibed by the King with his mother's milk, and strengthened by a with his mother's milk, and strengthened by a life-long exercise of power, were considered as the suggestions of individual counsellors, enjoying a temporary influence. The intimate connection between the political convictions and the religious belief of the Monarch, was forgotten or overlooked. Much was hoped from the good heart and the sanguine, changeable temperament of the King. What do not the people always hope on the eye of a revolution!

the eve of a revolution !

At the starry twilight hour; Music from her soul was winging, Merry as a wild-hird's trill Like a minatrel angel still.

Never, on a poet's trances, Gleamed a creature half so fair As that gentle girl reclining Where the blossom-boughs were wining, Pouring out her radiant fancies, Like sweet odors on the air— Never did the old romancers Paint a face and form so rare.

While she sung, the raven lashe Half concealed her azure eyes, And the fitful light of feeling To her fair young cheek came stealing Like the sunlight when it flashes Softly from the summer skies-Like the sunlight when it flasher Where a pleasant shadow lies.

Seemed her lips like rosebuds showin Crimson leaves but half unfurled, And like midnight shadows darking, Where the spotless snow lies sparkling O'er her neck and bosom flowing, Oh! she was too pure, too glowing,

For a sad and weary world. Young and happy hearts were meeting In an ancient vanited hall, Where the radiant light was beaming Where the sparkling wine was stres And the fairy moments fleeting, Fleeting free from sorrow's thrall-Oh! the pulse of joy was beating

There a brow was bound with roses, There the sacred vows were spokes, Vows that must remain unbroke Till the busy journey closes Till the weary heart reposes

By a darkened cottage hearth; Sorrow for a treasure given
To its resting place in heaven;
Sorsow for a blossom dying. Dying almost at its birth-Bitter wailing, weary sighing,

Ye are voices of the earth There a stricken mother, weeping, Sat beside a cradle bed. Hushed to quiet rest, and dreaming Dreaming of the angels keeping Will it ever wake from sleeping

Not till God awakes the dead Years went by, and I was wending Through a churchyard's deepening gloom On a pleasant summer even, When the starlight came from heaven Like a gentle spirit tending Fairy blossoms in their blos

peats and reproduces all the powers of all the inferior animals and superadds its own that are peculiar. The faculties which are common to men
and animals are very numerous. Let us indicate
a few: The functions of the five senses, which
are alike wherever they are found; the instincts
of intersexual love which is quite general; marriage for life or exclusive attachment, as in the
for and dove; gregariousness and societary or-Jewish nor Christian Scriptures, nor indeed, the fox and dove; gregariousness and societary organization, as in the bee; love and care of off-spring; fear; cunning; courage; music; perception, cognition, memory and judgment of the physical properties of surrounding things; understanding of the passions of their own kind and of similar passions in other animals and in men; and in some of them, a devotion to their human masters that might be called the religion of intimed the properties of the properties of surrounding things; understanding of the passions in other animals and in men; and in some of them, a devotion to their human masters that might be called the religion of intimed the properties of surrounding things; understanding of the passions of their own kind and of similar passions in other animals and in men; and in some of them, a devotion to their human masters that might be called the religion of intimediate of the propagation of interest and administrative functions of the Deity are steadily restrained for marguing his existence.

the same laws and conditions, and answer to the same ends, as in the animal world. In us as in

of conscience, hope, benevolence, faith in, and worship of the supernatural. We have these also by constitutional provision, and we owe the feelings and ideas to which we give these names to instinctive impulse. But conscience, as nature furnishes it, is not a code; the impulse to believe and worship things which the senses cannot apprehend is not digested into a creed; nor is the simple sentiment of benevolence formed into a policy of philanthropic enterprises. Like so claims eternity and the refore the existence, of such a priori general ideas, in the intellectual and higher moral and religious faculties as our theory assumes and affirms, is further apparent from these considerations:

Human nature is put under the law of indefinite development. The mind is not brought into being in the full maturity of its powers; its end and beginning are not joined in stereotyped perfectness of capacity and action;—it has a future stretching ever forward into the infinite; and it of conscience, hope, benevolence, faith in, and

For the Notional New.

METAPHYSICS.—No. 1.

Estimateric and rational life, their exemblance of many and an advantage of the control of the state of

masters that might be called the religion of instinct, but that the worshipper is not made in the image of the worshipped, and is not capable of growing into likeness of life and character.

Now all these faculties and the ideas and capabilities which we have by them, come to us under the same laws and conditions, and answer to the locations of the Deity are steadily restrained from arguing his existence.

A pretended revelation attempting a logical demonstration of the being of God would doubly ignore its own claims to credit—for it would address faculties incapable of the proof and so disprove its alleged divinity, and it would be ignorantly attempting that by indoctrination which already exists by intuition and can be had by no other most literally upheaving our great nation?

other means.

The faculties which relate us to supernatural same ends, as in the animal world. In us as in them the primitive impulses and intuitive knowledges which rule and direct the life that is common to all the sentient races, are before and above all instruction, experience and capacity of reflection.

But the whole of humanity was as certainly and necessarily fore-ordained by a competent intelligence; and men have not invented for themselves any of their elementary faculties. If the sentiment of parental love was given to the human race as to the lower orders, the feeling and the idea do not, in the one case any more than in the other, depend for their existence upon the intellectual perception of the beauty, utility and necessity of such an instinct. The same is true of conscience, hope, benevolence, faith in, and

The necessity, and therefore the existence, of

simple sentiment of benevolence formed into a policy of philanthropic enterprises. Like so many springs of the moral mechanism they lie coiled up within us to supply, each its specific kind of energy and action to the general life; but the special direction and ultimate manifestation will be determined by all the causes which influence human agency. General conceptions and tendencies only are secured by the mental organization. The particular ideas and feelings of actual experience are left free to form themselves within these outlines, under the laws which govern the contingencies of rational existence. Conscience gives the general idea that

And the second control of the second control

most literally upheaving our great nation!

Does not Heaven see here a cause why the treasury Does not Heaven see here a cause why the treasury of the American Board is worse than empty? Why Revivals are ("like angels' visits,") few and far between? Why so few young men volunteer to go to heathen lands? And so few at home preach the Gospel with apostolic simplicity and success in the "demonstration of the Spirit?"

To many of your readers the recent doings of the Western Reserve Synod will be hailed with low as "a taken far good" a sign of setyming to life.

joy, as "a token for good," a sign of returning to life.
May it be only a harbinger of great good about to

May it be only a harbinger of great good about to come!

Some of your readers in this vicinity and elsewhere will be instructed by being informed that the principal movers of the following discriminating and judicious memorial (Rev. Dr. Aikin and Rev. Mr. Canfield) are not known as "fanatical Abolitionists," but the honored pastors of two large and intelligent churches in the flourishing city of Cleveland; and, moreover, they are cheerfully sustained by all the vital members of their churches. And the members of this large Synod represent. And the members of this large Synod represent as intelligent a constituency as can be found with-in the bounds of the New School Presbyterian in the bounds of the New School 2. Church. Yours, in the best of bonds,
J. T. A.

Memorial of the Synod of the Western Reserve to the

We distinguish between voluntary and involuntary slavery. We believe there are cases in which the legal relation between master and slave may exist, without guilt on the part of the master. If

from the man who sold other men, another woman, whose fiesh, not so fair as Maria's, was not prized so highly, and brought less per pound, though something more, I observed, than did the animal with four feet, sold at the same instant under

At last, the circle of buyers and sorrowing lookers-on opened again, admitting a girl of seventeen;
and now the greedy and hateful eyes of some
brightened up as with reflected glare from Satan's
keener glance. The bids run rapidly up; this
young woman will work more years; never mind
her tears, the lash will dry them up; don't tell
of her grief, tasks will kill it out; her mother,
never mention her; her soul, ab, yes, her soul!
Watch her, O Lord God! and, when her earthly
tasks of eleganty are all done, let the good of etertasks of slavery are all done, let the good of eter-nal life come to her soul, out of the evil of her en-

nal life come to her soul, out of the evil of her enslaved life on earth!

As the girl of seventeen left the circle to follow the purchaser of her body, I observed that she took from her fingers three rings, and, with a look of unavailing sorrow, handed them to a boy who stood near, with a word of anxious whispering, which I could not hear—probably she sent them as tokens of a last farewell to friends held dear. She followed out of the crowd and down the street the man who had bought her. She had no halter on her head; it was on the soul.

Men of Missouri! press on for Free Soil and Men of Missouri! press on for Free Soil and

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 18, 1849

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are disposing of communications as fast as we can, consistently with due variety in our table of contents. The outside of this week's Era is heavy, but the matter is for thinkers. The Review of Dr. Smith by S. M. Janney could not well be divided, as it was thought best to issue an extra number of copies containing it for general circulation. The chapter on the Prussian Revolution furnished by our Berlin correspondent, is full of interest; and number three of the series on Metaphysics, shows that the author is a master of his

Since our last notice to correspondents we have received several additional contributions which will meet with proper attention.

POSTPONEMENT

After a careful survey of the whole ground, we have concluded to postpone the project of a Daily paper for the present. Hereafter, if circumstances warrant, it will be renewed. In such an enterprise, we must be sure of our ground before we venture.

Meantime, we shall make additional outlays upon our weekly, so as to render it still more worthy of general support.

CALIFORNIA.

The latest news from California is to the 10th September. The Convention had met. It was supposed by many that Dr. Gwin, of Mississippi would be the President. King of Georgia, Boggs of Missouri, &c., were talked of as Senators. regret to learn that the Convention was divided in opinion on the subject of Slavery, some being for pasitive admission, some for non-intervention, some for prohibition. We shall believe in the triumph of the latter class, when we see it. Northerners have gone there to dig gold-Slave holders, to rule.

ERRONEOUS POSITIONS.

"Than the dispute itself, nothing can, as we have already intimated, be more bootless, more void of everything but calamity to the great body of the People on either side. It cannot, by its affirmative decision, add one to the slave po since decision, and one to the slave population of the Union; it cannot, by its negative decision, free a single slave. Equally illusory are those results of political power which the zealots on either part magnify. Nature herself forbids the introduction of a large slave population into less than a preponderating one could make of either, as to representation, whether in the House or the Senate, a slave territory. But, besides, could physical causes even be set at naught, and leaves and eleaves outputs the transported to the slaves and slave-owners be transported to the new regions in numbers sufficient to overbalance their white inhabitants and elect them a slave representation in Congress, what would it signify? Such voters must have come from some : not even Africans can now be produced pents' teeth, being sown, sprang up armed war-riors, or stones thrown behind Deucalion and Pyrrha, rose up grown men and women. New Mexico abounds in snakes, and California in stones, for that experiment: but who, should it succeed, shall assure us that the crop and the quarries, will not be white, instead of black? fine, the new seats of a slave population must, in order to become such, be peopled by the depopulation of an equal amount of previous slave ter-ritory; so that the political power of the South will receive a transfer merely, not an accession, and will only gain at one end by losing at the

We have seldom seen so many erroneous posi tions condensed into so small a compass. Not one of them, though so confidently taken, can be

into the new Territories, cannot, it is said, add one to the slave population of the Union. Let us see. So long as the market is kept open for slaves, they will possess a marketable value. New markets for slaves will necessarily raise their price. The result is, no restraints are placed on their increase, on the contrary, it becomes the direct and strong interest of a large portion of the owners of slaves, to encourage their increase.

2. A contrary decision "cannot free a single slave." Just as untenable as the first position. Prevent the new Territories from becoming ma kets for slaves. Soon the new States of the Southwest, which now receive the surplus slave population, will close their markets. What follows? A redundance of slave labor-a pressure, every day growing heavier, of the slave laborers on the means of subsistence-in many sections, the total worthlessness of "slave property,"-circumstances, at first strongly favoring, finally compelling the substitution of free labor.

"Nature herself forbids the introduction of a large slave population into either New Mexico or California." In what respect? Is the climate too temperate? Slavery prevails throughout the icy regions of Russia; besides, California is no colder than Virginia. Is the soil unfit? Large sections will produce rice, and other slave-lab staples. Are the occupations of the Territorie likely to be adverse? The drudgery of mining in California is distasteful to freemen, and the artificial irrigation in New Mexico imposes the necessity of hard labor.

4. "Nothing less than a preponderating slave population could make of either New Mexico or California, as to representation, whether in the House or the Senate, a slave Territory." Here is a table which will test this:

200	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Free	17,384	56,364	115,364	325,462
Slave	3,011	10,222	25,081	58,240
1000	Propor	tion of Slav	e Population.	
Percer	nt. 141/	151/6	18	15

The slave population, it will be seen, so far from preponderating, is a very small minority; in 1810 being only about 14 per cent. of the whole, and in 1840, 15 per cent.; and yet Missouri fought its way into the Union, against great odds, as a slave State, and so has continued ever

During the Missouri struggle, which terminated in the triumph of Slavery, the slaveholders could have numbered scarcely more than 1,000. In Kentucky, where the slaves are only one to In Kentucky, where the slaves are only one to four of the white population, and the slaveholders are only one in five of the voters, the question has just been decided against freedom. And yet the Lutelligener asserts that nathing less than a preponderating slave population in either of the new Territories will make it a slave Territory as

in order to become such, be peopled by the de-population of an equal amount of previous slave erritory; so that the political power of the South will receive a transfer merely, not an accession.

and will only gain at one end, by losing at the other." Let facts answer this assumption. In the year 1790, the territory out of which have since been formed the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, was a wilderness; Kentucky and Tennessee, which may be ranked with these States, contained a little over fifteen thousand slaves. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina.

Georgia, contained a slave population of 552,200. In the course of fifty years, the class of States first mentioned as the new States, were peopled with slaves, became "the new seats of a slave population." According to the Intelligencer, this could have been only by "the depopulation of an equal amount of previous slave territory." Let us see SLAVE POPULATION.

Delaware, Maryland, Vir-- 552,200 1,395,128 Increase Slave population of the territory now forming the States of

1790. 1840. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, 15,307 1,002,447

So, then, new territory may be stocked with a slave population, and the original stock producing it still go on increasing in the old territory. And while this process has been going on, the slaveholding States have increased from six to fifteen, sending now thirty instead of twelve Senators to

In view of all these facts, shall we be impose upon by the notion that the present dispute in relation to playery in the territories is utterly bootless," void of reason, and pregnant with othing but calamity? Never!

NICARAGUA-THE GREAT SHIP CANAL-DIFFI-CULTIES WITH ENGLAND.

The New York papers contain accounts from tke State of Nicaragua to the 14th September. There is at last a favorable prospect for the construction of the ship canal across the Isthmus The New York Evening Post publishes the terms of contract proposed between the State of Nicaragua and the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company in New York. The exclusive right of construction is to be vested in the company, which is required to complete the work in twelve years, and which is to have the sole control of it for eighty-five years from the day when it shall be put in use. The last article of the contract shows the good sense of the contractors:

"ARTICLE 36. It is expressly stipulated, on the part of the State of Nicaragua, that the vessels, roducts, manufactures, and citizens of all nations shall be permitted to pass upon the proposed ca-nal, through the territory of the State, subject to no other or higher duties, charges, or taxes, than shall be imposed upon those of the United States, provided, always, such nations shall first enter into such treaty stipulations and guarantees, respecting said canal, as may hereafter be entered into between the State of Nicaragua and the

The canal is to be run from the port of St John's, on the Atlantic, or any more favorable point, to the port of Relijo, Gulf of Amapala, or Fauseca, Tamerinda, St. John's of the South, or any other point on the Pacific Ocean that the engineers of the company may decide upon; by means of the St. John's River, Lake Nicaragua, River Tipitapa, Lake of Leon, or any other rivers, lakes, waters, and lands situated within the territory of Nicaragua.

cation of the coast for a bond debt to the company of Reid & Irving, British subjects, and he protests against any arrangement for a ship canal, in the route indicated, which does not provide satisfactorily for this debt.

"The Nicaraguan Minister, in reply to this as well as other notes, charges the British Govern-ment with the most wanton and unprovoked as-sault upon the sovereignty and independence of the State, and enumerates various acts by which this hostility has been manifested. Among them is the declaration that the Queen of Gre them is the declaration that the Queen of Great Britain has decided to sustain the pretensions of the Mosquito King, and that she would conse-quently visit with severe punishment any act of the State of Nicaragua in violation of them. The threat to chastise any nation for maintaining its sovereignty is denounced as an unexampled viola-tion of justice and international rights."

It is probable that the difficulties growing ou of these conflicting claims have given rise to the rumor that our Government has protested against the occupation by the British of the Mosquit

country The People of Nicaragua are deeply incense at the conduct of England in giving countenance to the pretensions of the savage who sets up as King of the Mosquito country, and manifest the warmest friendship for the American Gov ernment, which seems disposed to favor their

claim to sovereignty over that territory. On the 12th of July, Mr. Squier, our Ministe was received officially by the Government, in the presence of the Bishop and other dignitaries of the State. The greatest joy was manifested on the occasion. The ceremonies were enacted amid discharges of cannon, martial music, and the loudest acclamations. From the speech of Mr. Squier we copy the following remarkable para-

"It shall be my aim, sir, in my official and per-sonal intercourse with the Government and Peo-ple of this State, not only to confirm the present harmony and good correspondence which exists between the two Republics, but to create new ties between the two Republics, but to create new ties of friendship, and to promote a closer and more intimate relationship between them. They, sir, possess common interests; they both stand before the world the avowed supporters of liberal principles, and the vindicators of republican institutions. The true policy of both is the preservation of order, and the encouragement of education and industry at home, and the maintenance of peace abroad. It is proper, therefore, that they should present an example of that fraternity which, as I have before said, it is the desire of my Government, as I know it is of your Excellency, should ment, as I know it is of your Excellency, should

ment, as I know it is of your Excellency, should exist between the two Republics.

"To this end, and to secure the permanent welfare of both, it is essential that they should pursue a system of policy exclusively American. In the language of an eminent statesman of my own country, (whose memory is reverently cherished, and whose words are treasured with care by every American citizen,) 'in order that the fabric of international connections between the Republics of this Continent may rise, in the lapse of years, with a grandeur and harmony of propor-Republics of this Continent may rise, in the lapse of years, with a grandeur and harmony of proportions corresponding with the magnitude of the means placed by Providence in their power, its foundations must be laid in principles of politics and morals new and distastful to the thrones and dominions of the elder world, but coëxtensive

dominions of the elder world, but coexcensive with the surface of the globe, and lasting as the changes of time? "A cardinal principle in this policy is a total "A cardinal principle in this policy is a total exclusion of foreign influence from the domesti and international affairs of the American Repub and international affairs of the American Republics. And while we would cultivate friendly intercourse and promote trade and commerce with all the world, and invite to our shores and to the enj-yment of our institutions the people of all the nations, we should proclaim, in language firm and distinct, that the American Continent belongs to Americans, and is sacred to Republican freedom. We should also let it be understood, that if foreign Powers encroach upon the territories or invade the rights of any one of the American States, they inflict an injury upon all, which it is alike the duty and determination of all to see redressed."

Here is a pledge virtually given that the United States will consider any injury done to Nicaragua as an injury done to them—that they will resent an invasion of her rights, as an invasion of their

thich the State of Nicaragua claims sove

American Confederacy; but the time which the Arbiter of nations had designated for such high happiness and future prosperity had not arrived. Before we dispatched a Legation to the Minister at Guatemala, and even before the treaty relative to a canal was entered into with Dootor Brown, a distribution of the control of t citizen of your Republic, we had made some advances to the American Government, with a view to this happy consummation; but our hopes were scarcely sustained by the result. But I now see all the elements of a happy future brought before us; there is good faith in the Government with which I am connected; the friendliest feeling towards North America pervades every Nicara-guan heart; and we have the assurances of the symsalhy and support of the American Government. ave consequently all things we desire to make available the advantages with which Heaven has

surrounded us.
"Our State, considering its geographical posi tion, ought to be the most prosperous in Spanish America; but our inexperience at the time of our separation from Spain, our limited resources, and the civil commotions that have intervened, have retarded the happy day which is now dawning upon us. I am certain that the Government which you represent can appreciate the difficulties which have surrounded our Republic. Your Excellency, being able properly to estimate these cir-cumstances, must already have formed a just idea of this part of Central America, and of the posi-tion of its Government. Believing, therefore, that the best intentions exist upon your part towards us, as I know there is the happiest disposition on ours, I entertain no doubt that we shall succeed ours, I entertain no doubt that we shall succeed in establishing the most intimate relations between the two Republics, and in opening the way to the most glorious enterprise which has been reserved for the successors of the immortal Washington. I shall have the greatest pleasure in being able to contribute my humble share towards the hap-niness of Nicorague and in constantiating and iness of Nicaragua, and in congratulating you n behalf of your Government, for your coopera

in behalf of your Government, for your coopera-tion in so glorious an enterprise.

"Let us begin, most excellent sir, let us begin this great work under these bright auspices, and we shall be sure of obtaining the best results. The People of the two American Continents are con-templating us; it is possible that future genera-tions shall cherish our memory; at least we shall have the conscious satisfaction of having neglected no means, omitted no sacrifice, in securing the Republics, determined mutually to sustain their in-terests, their honor, and their integrity."

The attention of the reader is called to th portions of this speech we have placed in italics. They clearly indicate a conviction on the part of the Government of Nicaragua that it is to have the support of the American Government, in maintaining its rights against Great Britain.

It is time that the country should understand something of our relations to England. Has the Administration assumed the position that England shall have no more territory on this Continent? If so, on what ground, on what principle of right, on what maxim of sound policy will it naintain such a position? England is not properly foreign to this continent. She has large interests, extensive possessions here. She owns an extent of territory almost as great as that of the United States. If by conquest, purchase, or diplomacy, we may extend our territory, what right have we to say that she may not do the same? Let us understand what is meant by this assumption, that no foreign Power shall be permitted further to colonize on this Continent.

We can easily understand why, if the right of way for a ship canal, to be constructed across the Isthmus, by Americans, be disputed by a foreign Power, it may become the duty of our Government to maintain and enforce this right. But this is a very different question from that just adverted to. If England has no right of territorial extension on this Continent, she has none of territorial occupation. If we may rightfully go to war to drive her out of the Mosquito country, we may do the same to dispossess her of the Canadas.

While we would firmly maintain all our own rights, at all hazards, and exert all our powers peacefully in behalf of the rights of the other States on this continent, discountenancing in evefies this occupation, not by pleading the claims of ry proper way undue foreign influence, we would fiance, especially towards England; our relations to her Canadian colonies at this time making it our special interest to conciliate rather than repel her, so as to promote the peaceful accomplishmen of annexation. Our Government will tolerate no monopoly by England, in the Isthmus, which will give her the exclusive control of all the routes from one ocean to the other; and we suppose a determination on the part of Britain to prevent similar monopoly by us, has led her to the adoption of the absurd and unjustifiable policy of sustaining the pretensions of a horde of savages against the claims of the civilized State of Nicaragua. As the new contract for a ship canal secures no exclusive privileges to the United States, but grants to all the nations of the world equal privileges, it cannot be supposed that the English Government will throw any obstacles in the way. A just, far-seeing, and magnanimous

> INSTALLATION.-Rev. A. L. Rankin was, on the d day of October, installed pastor of the Free Presbyterian church of Greenfield, by Ripley

policy will rather induce it to extend all the aid

n its power to so noble an enterprise.

CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.

The Convention called to amend the Constitu tion of the State of Kentucky met at Frankford on the 1st of October. The Hon. James Guthrie of Louisville was elected President, and Thomas J. Helm, Secretary.

Several propositions for reform have been introduced, ordered to be printed and laid upon the table; among them, a series by Mr. Turner, to the effect that all officers of Government shall be elected directly or indirectly by the People; that elections shall continue but one day, and votes be cast viva voce; that the Legislature shall sit biennially; that the General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their wners. They shall pass laws to permit the owners to emancipate them, saving the rights of credtors : Provided, The persons emancipated shall e sent out of the United States at the expens of the person who emancipated them, and be sold nto bondage, for the benefit of the public Treasury, in case of their return to Kentucky. That no person shall henceforth be slaves within this Commonwealth, except such as are now so, and the descendants of the females of them, and such as may be brought to this State by bona fide emigrants, and the descendants of the females of them, and such as citizens of Kentucky shall derive title to out of the State, by marriage, devise, or descent, and the descendants of the females of

The provision in regard to emancipation would amount almost to a prohibition of the act. First, the Legislature is to be forbidden to emancipate. and then slaveholders themselves are not to h allowed to emancipate unless they send them at their own expense out of the United States : an inhuman condition, and to many, an impossible

This is the only movement on the subject lavery thus far in the Convention.

Mr. McCarty, a reporter for the Louisville Courier, desiring to obtain admission to the floor of the House, at a Reporter's deak, a resolution able discussion, it was rejected. It was pretended that if one was admitted, there would be so many applications as to incommode the Convention, but the real reason of rejecting the resolution was probably the fact that the Courier was dist Emancipation; but, whether it will attempt to bind the spirit of free discussion remains to be seen. The following extract of a letter from the

"Whether adequate security will be taken against future agiration of the Emancipation question is very doubtful. This will depend upon the views which members take of their pledges on the diavery question. The substance and very essence of those pledges was to put down Emancipation and the Emancipation agitation. If they

ent Constitution, but fail to take any security against the recurrence of that agitation which sprung up under the present Constitution, they will keep their pledges to the ear and break them to the hope."

As for putting down the Emancipation movenent, there is but one way of doing it, and that is by putting down slavery.

THE BRIGHTEST GEM IN WOMAN'S CROWN.

BY EMANUEL VITALIS SCHERB, of Switzerland.

The Brightest Gem in Woman's Crown-what is it? Her richest dowry, and her sweetest charm? The loadstone irresistible which draws All hearts, free, willing captives after her? The enchanter's wand, that spell-binds to her feet, Softened to lambs, the fiercest lion souls?

It is not Youth-the fickle butterfly: It is not Beauty—the ephemeral flower: It is not Wit—too oft a poisoned dart; It is not Riches—what are they to love? it is not power, glory, noble birth, Nor anything the world can give or take What is it, then? I know it well, but it is hard to say.

It is the childlike singleness of heart; The angelic purity of a virgin soul; The queenlike majesty of womanhood; The trinity of virgin, child, and matron It is a heart where joys of heaven dwell, With truest sympathy for all earth's woes; A soul, itself as pure from sinful stain, As full of pity for her sister's failings; A grace as modest as the violet, Yet. like the violet shedding sweet perfume A mind alike to every lot resigned,
To wreaths of roses and to crowns of thorns: able, yet proud to follow in His steps,

Who bore the cross, and went through shame to glory, Her humble brother and her mighty Lord. These, and, withal, a something undefined And undefinable in mortal speech. A nameless grace that floats all round her being, And vels her, as the halo does the moon.

All things divine are inexpressible: All things divine are inexpressible And of things human, this is most divine. But if mas's faltering tongue must name a thing.
Which only angels call aright in heaven, Behold it written in that sacred page, Where hunan language most divinely speaks:
St. Paul his named it; it is —— I. Corinthians, xiii.

CHEAP POSTAGE

One of the most important subjects that can ccupy the attention of the approaching Congress s that of cheap postage. There can be no doubt that public opinion is in favor of a uniform rate of two cents for all distances on letters weighing not more than half an ounce. This policy would probably have been adopted by Congress at its last session, had not its supporters suffered themselves to be divided in opinion in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and of postage n newspapers sent within thirty miles of the place of their publication. These two measures are not identified with the question of Letter Postage, and should not be mixed up with it Public opinion is not settled in relation to them it is settled as it regards the two cents rate on letters. Why not embody this opinion in the form of law? It cannot delay the settlement of the other questions, it cannot prejudice one side or the other. On the contrary, having disposed of the great subject of Letter Postage, it will be easier to arrive at a wise decision in regard to newspaper postage. There will then be no temptation to "log-roll" or compromise. The same remark will hold good in regard to the franking privilege. Let each measure of reform stand on ts own merits, be decided by considerations relating solely to itself.

We have lately received a Circular from Joshua Leavitt. Secretary of the Boston Cheap Postage Association containing several suggestions on the question of newspaper postage, worthy of notice. The attention of the

lowing table: Amount of newspaper postage paid for year ending June 30, 1848 - \$767,334 Add the charge on the Department - 383,667

The Government now pays nearly four hundred thousand dollars to aid in the circulation of knowledge among the People, and Mr. Leavitt well remarks, that it "had better pay the whole

\$1,151,001, than deprive the People of the inestimable boon of cheap postage.

Adopting the estimate of Senator Allen, that two thousand newspapers are published in the country with a weekly circulation of two millions or one hundred and four millions a year, he supposes that forty-six millions of these are carried out of the mail, while sixty-eight millions pay postage; say fifty-one millions a cent, and seventeen millions a cent and a half: and then he sub

mits the following inquiries: "1. Will it be an advantage to the publisher to have newspapers carried free of postage?

"2. Is it practicable to secure equal attention and faithfulness in the post offices, when no post-

age is paid? What was the general experience of the

"3. What was the general experience of the effect of the law of 1845 in favor of the free circulation of newspapers within a circuit of 30 miles around the place of publication?

"4. Is the advantage of free circulation to accure to the publishers, or to the public?

"5. Out of what fund should the sum of \$1,151,000, the actual cost of the Post Office, be defrayed? Shall it be, as at present, by a tax upon letters, or shall it come from the general Treesury by appropriation for that purpose? reasury, by appropriation for that purpose?

"6. Will the press and the people sustain their epresentatives in making this appropriation from the Treasury, for the diffusion of knowledge? nriation from

Were newspapers exempt from postage, i would be impossible, we think, to secure "equal attention and faithfulness in the post offices," so long as the appointment of postmasters should remain in the hands of the Postmaster General, But, give the appointing power to the People; let postmasters be dependent upon them for office, and the evil contemplated by the inquiry would

Under the present mode of appointment, however, we should apprehend that both publishers and subscribers would suffer detriment from irregularities in the conveyance and delivery of newspapers, were they released from postage. That subscribers would be multiplied, and in this way the profits of publishers be increased, we cannot doubt. The postage, for example, on the Era, now amounts to nearly as much as the price of half a year's subscription; and should we ever start a Daily, the postage per annum at the present rates would be nearly five dollars. Low freight encourages trade; low fare, travel; cheap letter postage increases correspondence; cheap newspaper postage multiplies subscribers; the abthem still more. But, after all, the cost of carriage and delivery would have to be paid by the People, in one way or another. They cannot have service rendered them for nothing. The tax taken off their newspapers, they must pay on their letters, or on articles of consumption: the sum of \$1,151,000 must be provided for by high letter postage, by a tax on imports, or a direct assessment. So that, after all, they only shift the urden from one hand to the other.

It must be recollected, too, that a large portio of the forty-six million newspapers that now are circulated out of the mails, would be brought into them by exemption from postage, and that the same cause would indefinitely augment the number of newspapers. So that the cost of carriage, assorting, and delivery, would be greatly increased. The probability is, that a burden of not less than fifteen hundred thousand dollars would be thrown

upon the Treasury.

Are the People willing to pay so much additional, in the shape of tariff taxes, for the diffusion of knowledge? For, we take it for granted, no saue man will contend that letters should bear burden of newspaper postage - in other neighbor. To free newspapers from postage, and then keep up a high tax on letters, to pay the eleven hundred thousand, or afteen hundred The "personal inconvenience" referred to by

conveyance of the former, is too absurd to be proposed by anybody. As it is, letters, at two cents postage for all distances, would pay their own exenses of conveyance and delivery; but they are charged five cents with a view of lessening the deficit incurred in newspaper carrying-a policy grossly unjust. If newspapers are to be free, then let the charges of carrying them be borne by the

Treasury. Common sense teaches this. For one, though it would greatly advance our personal interests, to have newspapers exempted from postage, we are not yet prepared to admit that it would be a wise or just policy.

In respect of the proposition to make newspapers free within thirty miles from the seat of publication, we do not think it ought to be entertained by Congress for a moment. The following extract from the Circular referred to, sets the matter in a very clear light:

"Mr. Allen's proposition was to allow the free postage only to papers circulating within thirty miles from the office of publication. This would probably include three-fourths of the one-cent postages, amounting to about 38,000,000, leaving 30,000,000 subject to postage, which at a uniform rate of one-cent would pay \$300,000. There would then he only \$500,000 to the control of the part o rate of one cent would pay \$300,000. There would then be only \$531,000 to be appropriated out of the Treasury for expense of newspaper postage.

"1. If the Government pays \$851,000 to defray the cost of newspaper postage, and allow 38,000,000 papers to go free, by what rule of justice shall the publishers or purchasers of the other 30,000,000 be taxed with postage?

"2. If it is the general policy of the Government of the covernment of the

"2. If it is the general policy of the Government to carry the greater part of newspapers gratis, for the diffusion of information, is it consistent to impose a tax of \$300,000 on a part, as a hindrance to this diffusion? "3. If the freedom of opinion and of discussion is essential to the preservation of political liberty is it proper for the Government to coerce the people to take certain newspapers, by compelling them to pay a discriminating tax upon others? "4. Does not the preservation of our Union re-quire that the Post Office should carry out the

principle laid down in the 42d No. of the Federalist, to wit, 'TO FACILITATE INTERCOURSE BE-Tween The States, and therefore to promote the widest diffusion of opinions and sentiments equally over the whole country?

"5. Is it proper for Congress to legislate against the efforts and interests of that class of citizens who conduct the various religious, agricultura iterary, scientific, and other general newspapers

which involve great labor and expense, and must always depend for their support upon a circula-tion much wider than a thirty-mile circuit?

"6. Does not the impracticability of a just discrimination establish the principle of UNIFORM POSTAGE, as the only right rule—that all should be free, or all charged alike?" So we think. We have from time to time expressed our views at length on this subject. To project.

tax one class of newspapers and exempt another, is to legislate in favor of the latter against the former-a thing Congress has no right to do. Besides, as we have often shown, such discrimination is not needed. The county or district paper is and will be sustained by local interests, which require a local organ, and, by aid of the telegraph, it cannot fail to supersede the mere ewspaper coming from a greater distance. As papers, printed in cities, which are characerized more by the magazine than newspaper style, they cannot come in competition with it, and the attempt to discriminate against them, were it within the power of Congress, would be entirely gratuitous.

The Circular suggests the following plan which, we think, with a single amendment de serves favorable consideration

"1. That the uniform rate of postage on news papers should be one cent, paid in advance.

"2. All regular subscribers to be allowed to pay their postage quarterly in advance. Otherwise, the postage to be doubled, or the publisher notified to stop the paper.

"3. All papers not sent to regular subscribers to be paid in advance at the office where they are

mailed—except the usual free exchange papers, which will be continued, of course.

"4. Publishers prohibited from including occasional papers in the bundles sent to subscribers.

"5. To facilitate the prepayment of postage on occasional papers, let the Post Office furnish stamped strips or wrappers, for one cent each, to be used in all cases except of papers sent to subscribers. These to be kept for sale at every Post

"6. It would probably be for the interest of the Department to sell these newspaper stamps, in quantities of a thousand or more, at a liberal reluction of one fourth or even one half-the in

the discount. "This would secure the payment of postage or all papers sent by mail, and prevent the mails from being burdened with useless trash. It would facilitate the circulation of newspapers for pur-

poses of advertising, electioneering, and other objects, and throw the expense where it belongs upon those who send the papers." The single amendment we propose is this: Let all regular subscribers be allowed to pay their postage quarterly in advance, or on each number as heu take it from the office : otherwise, double postage

o be charged, or the publisher notified to stop. The Circular says nothing of the Franking Privilege, but, doubtless, it will come up as uestion in connection with postage reform. We have argued and protested against it so often, that it is needless for us now to attempt to expose its injustice and impolicy. It is abominable that the private correspondence of the People should be taxed, for the purpose of paying expenses on the private, official, or electioneering correspondence of members of Congress and officers of the Government. If they must be exempt from postage, charge their correspondence or documents sent or received by them, to the Government, and make an annual appropriation for the charge. The revenues of the Post Office ought no more to be drawn upon for such expenses, than for the pay of a Congressman, or the salary of a Govern-

ment officer. We hope the Press will take up this subject and insist that Congress shall take early action on the subject. "It is quite desirable," says the Circular, "that the friends of Postage Reform should come to some harmonious view. If it is the voice of the Press that newspapers should go free, the Cheap Postage Association will cordially concur. And they ask in return the earnest support of the Press for the great object of CHEAP POSTAGE for the People. If there is a concurrence of views, a bill can probably be passed so early in the next session of Congress, as to admit of the necessary preparation for introducing the new system at the beginning of the fiscal year, or the first day of July, 1850."

THE CASE OF J. M. BARRETT.

We find in the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph some notice of the case of J. M. Barrett. It came or at Spartanburg, on the 3d instant, before Judge O'Neall, the grand jury having found a true bill against him. He was charged in the indictment under the act of 1820, "with bringing into and circulating within the State of South Carolina certain papers calculated to disturb the peace of the State." The correspondent of the Telegraph remarks

that there was "by no means that excitement which a stranger might naturally have inferred from the circumstances attending the previous history of the case." Very likely. The citizen of Spartanburg are probably beginning to find out that they have been making much ado about On the 4th, the Solicitor moved a continue

of the case on the part of the State, on the ground that he had not yet been able to procure certain testimony of importance. Sampson Bobo, coun-sel for the defendant, stated that in justice to his client he could consent to a continuance only on conditions—"that he himself had been exposed to personal inconvenience from his position as counsek and that the imprisonment of the defendant had already affected his health, and could not be extended much longer without a fatal result."

extended much longer without a faial result."

The case was continued on the following terms:

"1st. That defendent be admitted to bail on
entering into recognizance of \$1,000, with good security in like sum, (for which amount, as you are
aware, he has now a certificate of deposite;) and
2d. That he be permitted (in conjunction with
the Solicitor) to examine by regular commission
all persons residing beyond the limits of the
State, whose testimony might be desired by either
next."

and dollars, necessary to be expended in the Mr. Bobo arose from reproaches cast upon him

for engaging in such a cause; certainly not very able to the" chivalry " of Spartanburg. The Columbia Telegraph " breathes freer," and

emarks, that " with pride and pleasure" it records "this remarkable instance of respect for the laws on the part of our people; for no man in whose veins runs warm blood, and not milk and water. can deny that the provocation given by Barrett was most gross and grievous, and his escape due more to the forbearance of the people than to any other cause !"

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

All accounts from Canada concur in representng that the sentiment in favor of annexation to and independent policy, would secure them a this country is steadily growing. On the 10th controlling influence over the House. instant, a declaration in favor of annexation being drawn up at Montreal, received, in the short space of five hours, the signatures of three hundred of the first merchants, land holders, and pro fessional men, including two members of Parlia ment, and two of the Queen's Council.

The Montreal Courier fears that it is rathe

remature, and may occasion division among

those looking for the same end. It contends that

a general organization should first be formed, and

then an address be issued. The papers are dis-

cussing the number and boundaries of the States that are to be. The Montreal Gazette proposes the following: " 1. The State of Canada West, to include the

whole of Upper Canada, down to the foot of Lake Ontario. The population of this would be exclusively English, with the exception of some fifty or sixty thousand French, scattered over it, or settled near Detroit. "2. The State of Canada East, to include the districts of Quebec and Three Rivers, with the

exception of some of the southern townships. The French, with the exception of Quebec, where the Irish laboring classes are pretty numerous, but go with the French—the mercantile classes having no political influence, and indeed being quite "3. The State of Central Canada, to consist of

the Ottawa District, and of that portion of Upper Canada which lies between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, of the District of Montreal, and of that of St. Francis, leaving to Canada East the bordering parishes of purely French character, and taking on the south the townships of British Let the Canadas succeed in obtaining the as

sent of Great Britain to their independence, and there would be no obstacle, we think, on the part of our Government, to annexation. The presumption is, that it looks favorably upon the

Its peaceful accomplishment would be a grea chievement for the present Administration, and would probably give it new strength.

It is to be hoped that Great Britain will yield racefully to the necessity which calls for the inependence of her Colonies. It were a blot upon her great name, to seek to hold them in reluctant dependence. She can boast that she has planted Colonies such as the world has never seen, and that she has infused into them a Life full of the richest developments. Now, let her grant independence to these Canadian colonies, and hers will be the singular glory, that she is the only Mother of Empires who has had the magnanimity and wisdom voluntarily to emancipate her dependencies from pupilage and subjection.

CHICAGO.

The growth of Chicago is a pretty fair illustraon of the growth of the Northwestern States In 1836, the value of its imports was \$325,203.90 of its exports, \$100,000.64. The following table from the Chicago Tribune, shows the progress of

pulati	on and trac	le since 1840 :	and with the or		
Year.	Population.		Exports.		
1840	4.853	562,106 20	228,635 74		
1841	-	564,347.88	348,862 24		
1842	11	664,347.88	659,305.20		
843	7.580	971,849.75	682,210.85		
844		1,686,416 00	785,504.23		
845	12,088	2,043,445.73	1,543,519.82		
846	14.199	2,027,150.00	1,813,468 00		
847	17,000	2,641,852 52	2,296 298.00		
848	19,724	8,339,639 66	10,706,332.50		
The fi	ret shipme	nt of beef fro	m this port was		
de in	1833, and		ent of wheat in		

1839. The following table will exhibit the in creased exports of these and some other staple articles, for seven years past: Year. Wheat. Bush. Flour. Beef & Pork. Bbls. Bbls. Bbls. Bbls. 2,920 16,209 10,786 21,492 1842 586 907 10,786 891.894 6.320 -14.038

32,538 48,920 411,488 45,200 59,200 961,400 In nine years the population increased almost four-fold, while the imports increased fifteen-fold, and the exports forty-seven-fold; a growth of

28.045 31.224

1,459 594

trade almost unexampled. THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The gain of a Democratic member of Congres Maryland leaves it entirely uncertain which of the two parties will have a majority in the House of Representatives. If the eleven members yet to be elected should be of the same politics as those representing the same districts in the last Conss, there would be, in a full House, a Whig

			New Congress.		Old Congre	
	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY.		Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	De
1	Illinois -	1	venig.	6	1	6
d	Missouri	2	0	5	0	5
	Arkankas] .	. 0	1	0	1
	Iowa -		0	2	0	2
	Vermont		3	1	3	1
	Maine -		2	5	1	6
	Georgia -		4	4	4	4
	Pennsylvania		15	9	17	7
	Florida -		1	0	1	0
	South Carolin		0	7	0	7
3	Ohio* -		10	10	- 11	9
	New York		32	2	24	10
	New Jersey		4	1	4	1
	Mass chusetts	ri-	9	0	9	0
	Michigan		1	2	0	3
	Delaware		1	0	1	0
a	Wisconsint		2	1	0	. 2
	New Hampshi	re	2	2	2	2
	Connecticut		1	3	4	0
	Rhode Island	-	2	0	1	. 1
	Virginia		.1	13	6	8
	North Carolin	8	6	3	6	3
	Tennessee		4	7	5	6
	Kentucky		6	4	6	4
	Indiana -		1	9	4	- 6
j	Alabama		2	5	2	5
	Texas -	9	0	2	0	2
ÿ	Maryland		3	3	4	2

* One vacancy by the death of Rodolphus Dickinso

YET TO BE ELEDTED.

113 107 116

Elected as above

Whig majority

Such will be the political complexion of the House, if the remaining eleven members should be politically the same as before. The elections in Louisiana and Mississippi take place or the 5th of next month. The vacancies in Ohio and Virginia will be filled before the meeting of Congress. Also the vacancy in Massachusetts, if a choice can be effected, which is very doubtful. Three or four trials have already been made without success.—Journal of Commerce.

These tables are valuable, but the omission to

ecognise the Free Soil members as a distinct lass is calculated to mislead. Our readers will bear in mind that the following gentlemen have een elected either by the Free Soil Party, or by uch a combination of parties, as to bind them in oner to make the anti-slavery cause paramount

to all party interests: Amos Tuck, D., James Wilson, W.-N. H. Charles Allen, W., Horaco Mann, W .- Mass C. F. Cleveland, D., Walter Booth, D .- Ct. David Wilmot, D., John W. Howe, W .- Pen-

Joshua R. Giddings, W., Lewis Campbell, W. Joseph M. Root, W., John Crowell, W., William F. Hunter, W .- Ohio.

George W. Julian, D.-Indiana. William Sprague, W .- Michigan. Charles Durkee, D .- Wisconsin-18.

We have designated them D. or W., to indieate what party they would probably act with in most cases, where anti-slavery considerations are out of the question. How many of these gentlemen may consider themselves exempt from any obligation to act independently of the old party organizations, time will reveal. Union among themselves, and the adoption of a wise, an honest,

THINGS IN OHIO.

CLARKE Co., OHIO, Oct. 8, 1849. To the Editor of the National Era: The product of some of the crops in this State

will be much less this year than in the last; and perhaps, on the whole, they will not be equal to the average for two or three years past. And yet, in despite of the "crop-croaking," of which we always hear more or less, and the real falling off in some sections of the country, we shall raise enough to furnish food for millions beside our own population, and maintain our rank as the first agricul. tural State in the Union. The early part of the summer was unusually wet; in the month of June as shown by observations, there was a greater fall of rain than for many years, and the same may be said of the weather in July. For the last six weeks, however, we have had warm, dry weather in which the corn has matured rapidly, and ripened earlier than usual. The wheat, in some localities has been nearly destroyed by the root but from all points we hear of the richness of the corn crop, both in quantity and quality. The abundance of the corn will make up, to a great extent, for the deficiency of the wheat yield in Ohio and several other States. A still further compensation will be made in the extent of the potato crop, of which the most gratifying accounts

reach us from all directions. According to the last Report of the Patent Office, it appears that, in the leading products. Ohio stands foremost as an agricultural State. In inland navigation, she is probably the third in the Union; she ranks as sixth in ship-building, and her manufactures are extensive; but it is in agriculture especially that she exhibits her strength and her ability to export vast quantities of bread and meat to the hungry masses of earth's population. The export of the United States to Great Britain, in bread, meat, grain, and cheese, but very little exceeds the surplus crop of this single State. In the following table will be seen, as near as can be estimated, the amount of the crops of Ohio last year, their probable value, and the rank which Ohio bears, compared with the other States

in this respect: Value. Crops. Wheat - 20,000,000 bush. \$15,000,000 1st State. Ind. corn 70,000,000 16.000,000 2d 1,500 000 4th Buckw't 1,500,000 " 1.000,000 34 5,000,000 " 1,250,000 5th Hay - 1,900,000 tons 8,000,000 3d 9,500,000 lbs. 500,000 7th 51.250.000 The value of these crops alone was over fifty

millions of dollars. This is very near the value of the entire cotton crop of our Southern States for 1848, of which so much is said and boasted. Besides this, the cheese exported from Ohio is worth nearly or quite one million of dollars, and the wool crop twice that sum. If any one thinks these estimates too great, let him spend a summer in travelling in various directions through our State; observe its comparative freedom from mountains and barren land; the large proportion of the whole capable of cultivation; the richness of our soil: the abundant means of cor tion; the full scope given to industry and enter-prise; and he will no longer be astonished at the ement which the State has made. There is not a community to be found offering as fine an illustration of the advantages of the cultivation of the products of the earth on a beneficent soil and under free institutions, as this State furnishes. The Government imposes nothing that can be regarded as restrictions upon the private enterprise of its citizens, and the State, under the circumstances, would be prosperous with a much worse Government than we have yet had. The farmer of Ohio may be said (with an application of the language much less figurative than is often necessary) to live under his own vine and fig tree, partaking of all the blessings, upon his own luxuriant fields, of a land flowing with milk and honey.

An increasing attention is given in some parts of our State to agricultural fairs, cattle-shows, &c At one held this week by the Clarke and Madison County Agricultural Society, a most credita ble exhibition was made, both as to quality and numbers of the cattle, fruits and vegetables, and agricultural implements—showing what might he done, if all who were capable of contributing would interest themselves in such fairs. The fall porticultural exhibition in Cincinnati last week norticultural exhibition in Cincinnati last week was unequalled by anything of the kind we have yet had in the West. Considering the unfavora-ble character of the season, the display of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, was remarkable. And as to the decorations of the beautiful and spacious hall; the architecture of the floral temples, monuments, and cottages; the general arrangement of the shrubbery, which formed the back-ground on all sides of the room; the taste displayed in the disposition of all the articles exhibited—all was worthy of the highest praise, It was creditable to the ladies who gave such minute attention to the adornment of the room and to the Society itself. The great State Agricultural Fair which was to have been held a month since, near Cincinnati, but was deferred, on account of the prevalence of the cholers, until September, 1850, will no doubt exceed in all respects any similar exhibition ever yet made west of Buffalo. We have in this and adjacent States the means of making one worthy of the country. The delay will serve to awaken inquiry and interest, and a spirit will be aroused, there is reason to hope, which will seek to rival the fame, in this connection, which has been awarded to the cultivators of the Empire State.

The great project of a railroad from St Louis

to Cincinnati, in regard to which so much has been written, is "dragging its slow length along." So many hindrances lie in the way of its success, it may never be carried through in the shape in

which the enterprise was first projected.

Louis, some months since, appropriated half a million of dollars, and the Legislature of Ohio authorized the City Council of Cincinnati to subscribe one million, upon certain conditions. One of these only have been fulfilled—the consent of the voters-which was given by a large majoritybetween six and seven ayes to one in the nega-tive. The other conditions were, the right of way secured to the Mississippi river, and the location of the road on a suitable route. A survey of a route through the southern parts of Indiana and Illinois was made last winter by Professor Mitchell, who estimated the expense at five millions of dollars. This is believed by many to be much too low an estimate, and a more northern route at a greater distance from the Ohio river, and passing through the more central and thickly settled portions of these States, is now generally preferred. As to the right of way through Illi-nois, the Legislature of that State did not grant it at its last session, and it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether it will give the permission at the extra session soon to meet. The State wishes the road to terminate at Alton instead of St. Louis, and there are several projects for railroads in that State which are believed to promise more for the advancement of its interests than a great line running entirely through the State, for the advantage chiefly of St. Louis. The railroad from Richmond (near the eastern boundary of Indiana) to Terre Haute will be completed in a year hence, and it will be easy for Illinois, if it is for her interest to have a railroad to the Mississippi, hence, and it will be easy for Illinois, if it is for her interest to have a railroad to the Mississippi, to construct one from the Wabash at the above point. The road now about being commenced from Cincinnati to Hamilton cun easily be continued to Dayton, which has one in progress to Richmond; and thus a complete line would be extended from Cincinnati to the Mississippi, without the necessity at all for the great scheme of the "Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company," which, instead of five millions, would cost nearer fifteen millions. The former route, too, would pass through more important towns in the three States, and a richer country, and at about equal distances from the Ohio river and the lakes. It seems plain to me, that it would bring more trade to n to me, that it would bring more trade to plain to me, that it would bring more trade to Cincinnati, and prove more beneficial to the States through which it would pass, than the more southern route. There are a number of local and conflicting interests involved, and, under the circumstances, the City Council of Cincinnati has certainly done very right in postponing their subscription until something more definite has been settled in regard to the route. They have made ducted, and thinks the usual pudent and ridiculous.

The Gueen is quite a nullity in the political world, seldom interfering with her Ministers, except to get some handsome colonel promoted. When her Ministers disturb her with business, when her Ministers disturb her with business, and a London paper, she

says the correspondent of a London paper, she tells them, pettishly, to go with that to her mother, (the notorious Queer Christine,) who knows all

about it. She has frightened etiquette from her Court by her hearty, romping manner. After dinner, she goes into the gardens and spends some hours in dancing. This amusement does not fatigue her in the least. She dances in every set,

and with great activity, tiring out the strongest partner. She is said to show her taste in the se-lection of her partners, who are always the hand-somest men present. Her husband, Don Francis-co, (she calls him Frank,) was at first vexed at

provisions for surveys of one or more routes, which is no more than prudence would dictate, before making such a large appropriation of money. They were, indeed, bound by the provisions of the law of the last Legislature to pursue the course they have in this matter.

In my article on the cholera in Cincinnati, it was given as the estimate of the Roard of Health

tenants, and it is not easy to see how satisfaction can be given, except through the medium of ball cartridges, as long as a fraction of Anglo-Saxon proprietors persist in riding rough-shod over the Celtic masses, and a millionaire church charitably wrings the last farthing from eight million starving Catholics. Meanwhile, rows and riots are rife as usual, and the people and police have been about the ears together, at Clonmell, on the crop question; Paddy being resolved to clear the crops vi et armis, in the teeth of thievish landlords crops vi et armis, in the teeth of thievish landlords and tithes. It is, moreover, reported, that secret societies are in existence, and, in the thick of all this pretty muss, there is a talk of building a palace for the Queen in the Emerald Isle! They pertainly are sadly in want of sovereigns there.

I have good reason to know that the Irish question will be agitated rather warmly in the next session of Parliament, if not before, as Mr. Bright has paid Paddy a visit, and gathered a useful crop of facts to cast in the teeth of certain Honorable gentlemen who are fond of ruminating on our glorious Constitution, and chewing the cud of conservatism. In England, the greater part of the newspaper press is devoted to a searching inquiry into the causes of cholera, and a sweeping denunciation of our impurities; the result of which will be, I trust, our national conversion to adult baptism, and adoption of the water cure. I hear that some medical gentlemen of Bristol affirm that they have discovered certain living organisms in great numbers in the air and water of infected districts. and in the "rice water" discharges of cholera patients; but it remains to be seen if they are the cause or the consequence of the epidemic. It is rather singular, that since the adoption of forms of prayer and days of humiliation, in connection with the cholera, the deaths have fallen off to one-fourth. The mortality in the week ending September 8th, was, in London, 1,628, and in that ending September 22d, it was reduced to 850. On Monday, the 10th, the deaths amounted to 454. and on Wednesday, the 27th, only to one hundred and two. Amongst the provincial towns, Leeds appears to be the one that suffers most, as yesterday's return gave twenty-two deaths, a number exceeding that of any other place, except the

I regret to have to inform you that poisonings continue to be very frequent and diabolical in and prevents free trade in arsenic by unlicensed dealers. So true it is that the laissez faire and laissez passer system cannot be carried out with- EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. out ruining a State, and that Government interference is necessary for the daily protection of life. laborer from the poisonous influence of overwork in ill-ventilated factories. This is the question put by modern democracy to the monarchy of the middle classes, and the secret of modern revolutions. The only answer they have got, as yet, is

lead and steel—at best, cold comfort.

The India Mail is just come in, bringing news The India Mail is just come in, bringing news from Madras down to the 13th of August. The intelligence is scanty—the Punjaub being quite tranquil, and the only circumstance of any moment being the sickness of our troops at Lahore. There is really an absolute stagnation of all interest in France, the President being in the pocket of M. de Falloux, who wields the Cabinet at his pleasure. Austria is said to be negotiating very actively at Paris, to settle the differences of the French and Papal Governments, Palmerston having given her carte blanche and a clear coast

French to give themselves airs, a M. Arban, who, I suppose, thought that he ought not to be behind his age in inflation, has been taking an airing in a balloon, which whisked him, on the 2d instant, a balloon, which whisked him, on the 2d instant, from Chatcau des Fleurs, near Marseilles, to Pion-forte, near Turin, a distance of 140 leagues, in eight hours. This is, actually, far the most interesting piece of intelligence that has reached us from France. It is eminently a sign of the times—soaring, rudderless, on the wings of inflation. It appears that M. Arban left Chatcau des Flours at all Arban left Chatcau des Fleurs at six o'clock in the evening, and passed over the wood of Estrib at eight o'clock, when he over the wood of Estrib at eight o'clock, when he was, by experiments that he made, 4,000 metres high. The temperature was, at that elevation, dry and cold, being four degrees below zero (centigrade) He now resolved to cross the Alps, and advancing rapidly, he found the cold increase, while a bright moon enlightened his course. The wind was rather baffling, and he was obliged frequently to ascend and descend, on account of the peaks of the mountains. The view must have peaks of the mountains. The view must have been magnificent, as he beheld the snow and castres from Turin, whence he wrote immediately this wife, to apprize her of his safe arrival.

say that the Moslem holds out manfully, and the Sultan, in full divan, is reported to have said, with much energy: "The Hungarian and Polish refu-gees, now in Turkey, shall not be given up, either to the Russian or Austrian Governments, whatever

They were, indeed, bound by the provisions of the law of the last Legislature to pursue the course they have in this matter.

In my article on the cholera in Cincinnati, it was given as the estimate of the Board of Health that there was a population of 90,000 in the city during the prevalence of the epidemic. This, compared with the number of interments, would show a mortality of about 1 in 15 from all diseases. This, I am assured by those best qualified to judge, presents the health of the city in too unfavorable an aspect. The truth is, some of the cemeteries reported—such as the Wesleyan and Spring Grove—are from three to five miles from the city, and were used by the population for a yet greater distance as burial places. The reports from the sextons were not confined to the bodies brought from the city, and it is fair to say that a population of from 120,000 to 130,000 made use of these nineteen cemeteries as places in which to "bury their dead." This would make the mortality for the four months closing with the 31st of August very near 1 in 21.

London, September 28, 1849.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRENPONDENT.

London, September 28, 1849.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: Now, that the cholera is beginning to give us breathing time, England finds that she has got another thorn in the flesh, in the shape of an old sore subject, yelept Ireland. The great difficulty appears to be, now, the settling of the respective rights and privileges of landlords and tenants, and it is not easy to see how satisfaction can be given, except through the medium of ball understand that the Jamestown, of twenty-two guns, is now in the Golden Horn, lying alongside the Muscovite squadron. It is certainly not in good company, but it may tend to take down Russian prides a peg!

Servia is reported to be in a very unsettled state; and it is thought not improbable that furtire troubles are in store for the Danish provinces.

London, September 28, 1849.

To the Editor of the National Era:

London, September 28, 1849.

To the Ed

next.

The Austrian finances are in a rather awkward predicament, but the Government hopes to re-trieve them by issuing National Treasury bills, to replace the different kinds of Exchequer bills which have been in circulation there. The pro-jected increase of the revenue by new taxes is

estimated at 5,000,000.
Comorn is somewhat of a vexata quastio, and a vexatious business to old Schwartzemburg. They will have to devote 75,000 men to the siege; to form three fortified camps, and throw up entrench-ments on the island of Schütten, in order to make the fortress air-tight and an exhausted receiver. Radetzki and Jellachich have been doing the po-lite to each other at Vienna, the former telling lite to each other at Vienna, the former telling the Emperor, with great modesty, that he (Radetski), with his bag-wig and Preadamite ways, was decidedly passé, and only fit food for powder; but his honorable friend opposite, Jellachich, was a fine young buok, calculated to revive the drooping laurels of Austria, by flood and field. Jellachich took advantage of this elegant exordium, to lecture the young Emperor about not bleeding the constitution of his loving subjects to death. They say that Vienna has adopted the model Benedict's say that Vienna has adopted the model Benedict motto, "Nothing like a quiet life," and that it worthy cits, sick of revolutions, are determined to throw up convulsions, as a bad business.

As regards Berlin, I shall consign it to the

superintendence of your Prussian correspondent simply remarking that a new system of wall painting has been invented there, by Herr Fuchs, which threatens to supersede frescos!

I find that the celebrated Dr. Rieger, of Bohemia, is implicated, by some recently discovered papers, in the conspiracy of Csarterzuski, Teleki, and Co., formed to overthrow the house of Haps-

burg, and establish a Sclavonian empire.
With regard to the effects of the recent whole ion on the continent, and its effects or the various population, Pesth is a howling wilderness, Berlin is holyday-making and big with crime Vienna is in search of a quiet life, and Paris "grinning horribly a ghastly smile" under a reign of order and simple good sense. The last intelligence from Vienna, (this afternoon.) makes it probable that Comorn has surrendered; but i continue to be very frequent and diabolical in requires confirmation. Most of the members of their character, in this country, and I fear that the National Assembly are returned to Paris, nothing can stop them, till Government steps in where the Mountain have been organizing meas

Berlin, September 25, 1849. The cause of German unity has its martyrs in It is an awkward question if this argument does not apply to the organization of labor, and if Government is not equally bound to protect the to it a helping hand are as inevitably doomed as America as well as in Europe. All who extended if they had touched a plague-spot. The King of Prussia signalizes himself by his indefatigable activity in the persecution of all who were so unfortunate as to believe in the sincerity of his declarations, made last year, while he stood face to face with the dreaded spirit of Revolution. He is now prosecuting for high treason those Prussian members of the Frankfort Parliament who refused to retire from it at his order. They had received their mandate from the People, and not from him. He has recently extended his vengeance to the other side of the Atlantic. The Baron Von Roenne, Prussian Minister at Washington, had dared to become, on one or two occasions, the organ of communication between the Central Government and the United States. What in ordinary cases would have been merely the acceptance of a compliment paid to Prussis, has become a crime in the case of the Baron, and he has been recalled. Baron Gerold has been appointed his successor, and expects to leave Berlin very shortly, to take possession of his post. You will find in the new Minister a thorough-bred European diplomatist. I have had the pleasure of meeting him here, and conversing with him, without previously knowing anything more of him than that he wore the modest title of Baron. The impression he made on me was highly favorable. Our conversation turned on the United States and its diplomacy. The Baron seemed perfectly at home on these subjects, displaying a familiarity with the details of treaties that excited my surprise. This knowledge was evidently not pedantic. It was exhibited without ostentation, with been magnificent, as he beheld the snow and cascades glittering in the silver moonlight. At 11 o'clock, he had attained the summit of the Alps, when he ascertained that he had risen to an elevation of 4,600 metres; and, at half-past one, he was above Monte Viso. He observed a singular effect of mirage, occasioned by the reflection of the moon on the snow, and which led him to think that he was over the open sea. He descried Mont Blanc of the diplomatic corps. His manner is simple the manner of a man experienced in affairs, and of mirage, occasioned by the reflection of the moon on the snow, and which led him to think that he was over the open sea. He descried Mont Blanc above the clouds, shining like an immense block of crystal, which scintillated a thousand corruscations. He descended, without difficulty, about 2 o'clock in the morning, at the village of Pionforte, near the Abbey Stupini, about six kilomeforte, near the circle at Washington, and certainly not one of

at points with which the United States have little or no commerce. Their official business is, or ought to be, nothing; but, by connivance with the police, they contrive to tax every American who passes through the place. If there were no consul, the traveller would pass on his way without annoyance; this is not, however, the case: he must stop to have the "visa" of this paltry official. The fee exacted varies from one to two dollars, according to the appearance of the traveller or ingo to publish statements of the condition of the prive his prives his prives his prives his prive according to the appearance of the traveller or the conscience of the consul, the whole charge being illegal. This fleecing is carried on extensively in Italy. A case occurred last June at Genoa, which was, I think, duly reported to the United States Government. One of a large party of Americans happened to have the law regula the consular fees, and having suffered not a little from the exactions of the consuls in every part of Europe, prevailed on the rest to join him in reusing to pay a fee of two dollars apiece, charged for the visa of their passports. The consul, how-ever, got the best of the contest; for his influence with the police prevented the party from leaving the town until the charge was duly paid. The ost of consul of the United States is solicited, n some cases, by foreigners, in order to get an xemption from some of the burdens of their own ountries. There is a case, for instance, in which ur consul in one of the interior towns of Gernany, where an American scarcely ever penerates, claimed an exemption from jury service, on account of his official capacity. You will agree with me, that our consuls, both vagrant and sta-

ionary, are fit subjects for reform. To mount at once over the intermediate grades of attaché, secretary, &c., to the Ministers, the committee would hear of one case, in which a Minster loitered some time in Europe before going to his post, and after he got there was not presented at Court for several months, owing to very peculiar circumstances; and, I verily believe, was not presented at all. There is another case, in which the Ministers of the Government had never had the pleasure of seeing our Minister, for the very good reason that he could not have said one word to them if they had called on him. mention but one case of this kind, although there are a dozen. There is another case, in which the Minister and his secretary quarrelled publicly, and laid their grievances before the public in the newspapers—a thing without a parallel in the European diplomatic circles, and which has been much talked of. The difficulty seems to have originated in the superiority of the subordinate to the principal, which is general in our

legations—the secretary being nearly always a more able man than the Minister. Within the last week, several Russian nobles within the last week, several Russian nooles have arrived in Berlin, and the papers of the seaport towns announce the arrival of several yachts on pleasure excursions from St. Petersburgh. Peace is hailed by no class with more joy than by the Russian nobility, who love so much to travel. Before the revolution, there were Russians at London, Paris, Rome, in every large town and at every watering place in Europe. Grafenberg, Gastein, and the Spa, had its permanent residents from St. Petersburgh, and the capital of his Ma-jesty of all the Russias was thought by its inhabitants an excellent town—to run away from. At that happy period, permission to travel was ac-corded without much difficulty to all who had given no sign of disaffection to the Russian form of government. As a barrier to the poor, and of government. As a parrier to the poor, and especially to the young professors who came to Germany to study, the tax on foreign passports was raised, a few years since, to one hundred and, sixty dollars annually. This was intended to prevent the importation of the ideas of young Germany and young France into the colleges and principal towns. It is true the rich were occasionally recalled by a peremptory order. In the case of Ivan Golovine, an invalid noble, who did not return at the prescribed time—his physician having absolutely forbidden such a journey, all his property was confiscated, and he himself sentenced to several years' confinement in Siberia. Ivan has revenged himself by turning republican, and writing a number of good works on can, and writing a number of good works on Russia, France, the social question and revolu-tions, in bad French and German. When the jects to return home immediately. After the sur-render of Gorgey, he issued a proclamation, pre-scribing the terms on which he would permit them again to sally forth, in quest of adventures or pleasure. One of these terms is, that the pass-port shall be renewed every three months at one of the legations, and that the applicant shall spe-cify the route he intends to take.

cify the route he intends to take.

The Czar seems to be greatly rejoiced at the termination of the Hungarian war. His first "order of the day" to his army made no mention whatever of Austria, and gave great offence at Vienna. He has issued another, to satisfy his sensitive ally, and to show that he arrogates only sensitive ally, and to show that he arrogates only a portion of the glory. His proclamations are all patched over with pious expressions. In one he says of the Hungarian war, "By God's grace, this is also ended." It would have been too much, even for the Czar, to claim that it had been ended by the brilliant feats of his army. He adds: oy the orilinant feats of his army. He adds:
"Filled with thankfulness to the Giver of all
good, we can cry out of the depth of our heart,
God is with us, yes, truly; hear it, O ye people, and
understand it, God is with us." In this the Czar only acts like the other sovereigns of Europe, and should not be charged with any peculiar hypocrisy. The King of Prussia had thanksgiving services in all the churches, because by mingled cunning and force he had succeeded in crushing for a time the democracy. The Austrian Emperor, because he had put down the Italian patriots and the Pope, because he had with bayonet, bombs, and cannon, restored the Inquisition and the corruption of clerical misrule. The alliance between Catholicism and Absolutism is complete. Indeed the remark will hold good, that in every European State in which there is an established church, the State clergy are in the ranks of the most ultra anti-liberal party, while the clergy of the dis-senting churches are uniformly liberal or democratic. The Czar considers himself the head of his church, and one of God's representatives on earth. He received a great deal of praise a few years ago, for emancipating a large number of serfs. An advertisement in one of the Russian papers shows that he does not refuse to receive the proceeds of the sale of human beings. I find

it in a Berlin paper, and translate it for you:

"In compliance with the decree of the Senate, directing in this matter, the Civil Administration of Tompowisch orders that, for the partial liquidation of the debts of Court Kutaisow, due partly to the Cown and partly to private persons and

of colonization of this much oppressed people The measure has another political object. Here-

music, and, on reintering her apartments, she practises with her Professor until two o'clock in the morning." What a pity it is that the wilful Queen was not born in a more humble station! She might have been an accomplished musician. Belgium has just celebrated the nineteenth analyses and the property of her great properties. niversary of her great revolution. She has just cause of pride in the immense progress she has made since 1830. At that time she was a miserable province of the Low Countries, crowded with paupers, without internal improvements or education, and her commerce crippled by restrictions. Her revolution, made in defiance of the Leagues of 1815 between the European Powers, gave her a position as a nation, and enabled her to adopt a more liberal commercial policy, and to lay the basis of civil and political liberty; but her actual possession of most of the advantages provided in her chart was deferred by the Monarch whom she had been obliged to take from the crowned heads of Europe. The commotion of February, 1848, roused Belgium from her lethargy—her King became a Reformer, in the fear of losing his throne. To show the immense progress made by Belgium since 1830, I will enumreate a few of the advantages she enjoys at present.

1. The right of universal suffrage and the establishment of the Republican doctrine that all power proceeds from the people.

2. Suppression of the censorship of the press, abolition of the stamp tax on newspapers, and subjection of the press to the jurisdiction of the

3. Organization of several colleges, and a good system of collegiate instruction.

4. Exemption of petty traders and merchants from heavily taxed patents for the exercise of their callings.
5. Reduction of taxes, and a certain prospect of

still greater economy.

6. Free importation of articles of food for the 7. Cheap postage.
8. A system of public libraries extending over the whole country, and opening facilities of in-

struction to all.

9. Increase in the number of primary schools and a reduction in the price of tuition.

10. Commencement of encouragement to agricultural industry, and great improvement in the struction to all.

systems of culture.

11. Stimulus given to industry and commerce, by the building of railroads, improvements of docks, &c.

clergy, who acted under the order of their superiors. As the people of Belgium are more advanced in civilization than the South American Indians, they rejected the domination of the priests at every popular election. The monarch, although personally and politically friendly to them, was compelled in 1847 to give them up forever. The Catholic party, however, is far from complete discoursement, and is now rellating its complete discouragement, and is now rallying its forces for another struggle. In Holland, the Ministry has given its resigna-

tion into the hands of the King, who has charged Messrs. Curtius and Lightenvelt with the forma-Messrs. Curtius and Lightenvelt with the forma-tion of a new one. There are two causes assigned for this resignation. The first is the presentation by the second Chamber of three persons for the King's nomination of the President, all of whom are hostile to the Ministry. The second is that the Ministry is conscious of being exposed to successful attack, because it has not fulfilled its promises of economy in the budget.

The war panic, which was at its height when I wrote you two weeks ago, has quite subsided. Russia has withdrawn nearly all her forces from Russia has withdrawn nearly all her forces from Hungary; a few garrisons only are left, and perhaps a small force at Comorn. The difficulty in relation to the refugees in Switzerland is in a fair way of adjustment. The Swiss central power has consented to order from the country all the leaders of the German Revolution. These will be conducted through France, and probably embarked for America. The other refugees are to be quartered in the inland towns and supervised by the police. A rumor was circulated here yesterday, that the Austrian Government has perempday, that the Austrian Government has peremptorily demanded the banishment of Mazzini, the Roman Triumvir, who has taken refuge at Geneva. This may be true, as Mazzini has given great umbrage to all the European Governments, by publishing the truth in respect to the Roman Republic, and vindicating it from the heartless aspersions of de Tocqueville and de Falloux. He writes with great power, and handles the calumniators without gloves. He defies them to sub-stantiate one of their charges of excesses com-mitted in Rome, and exposes the duplicity of the French Government in all its acts connected with the Roman expedition. It is gratifying to see that this noble Italian, who has consecrated his life to his country, is not subdued, though he has been struck down. Switzerland will certainly not deliver him to his enemies, though she may order him to leave. In this case, you may see him in

him to leave. In this case, you may see him in the United States.

As anticipated in my last, the letter of the French President is not likely to occasion a war. The Cardinals and the Pope were very indignant at first, and disposed to resent the sacrilegious insult offered them by Louis Napoleon, but, on sounding the friendly Powers, they found none to take their part. Letters from Rome concur in saying that the difficulties will be arranged by concessions on both sides. The Paris papers seem It is now reported that Boichet Pynt, and the received received the Boichet Pynt, and the received received the Boichet Pynt, and the received rece

supreme commission, its secretary, the judges of the tribunals of the Rota and Consulta, the Min-isters of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, the administrators of all the hospitals and charitable establishments, the prefect of police at Rome, the ing to publish statements of the condition of the treasury. The official journal says that the finanattorney general, the governors and extraordinary commissioners in the provinces, are all prelates, priests, or monks. The ministry of public instruction has been suppressed, and replaced by a committee of cardinals and prelates. This committee is now engaged in searching out all the teachers of every grade who have sympathized with or aided the liberal movement, and removing them from office. This is done, as the official journal says, "to relieve the rising generation from godless tenchers." oial reports cannot be given to newspaper publici-ty, because this would be to govern in the open air, as in Athens; the people could not under-stond them when published; and if this was done, the next demand would be for the publication of instructions given to ambassadors. It adds, that this is not the affair of the people, but of the Cortes. Evidently, the Spanish Ministry does not understand that the people can have any interest in knowing how their business is conducted, and thinks the demand for publicity impudent and ridiculous.

form godless teachers."

Savelli, the priest-policeman, has published an ordinance against the printers, engravers, and lithographers. He requires them to deposite immediately with him their license to carry on their trade, their names, and those of their journeymen and apprentices, with the residence and age of and apprentices, with the residence and age or each, a sample of each printing character used, and a copy of every print. The press is subjected to the strictest censorship. There is scarcely a doubt that the priests will govern, even under the restrictions demanded by France, and will con-tinue so to vex and harass the people as to cause another revolution in the course of a few years, or perhaps as some foreign troops shall be with. or perhaps as soon as foreign troops shall be with-

drawn.

Garibaldi has escaped. After many adventures Garibaldi has escaped. After many adventures and hair-breadth escapes, he arrived in Piedmont, his native country. The Ministry had him arrested immediately, but the Chamber has taken his part, and censured the Ministry. Garibaldi will, of course, be set free. He had not taken more money at Rome than sufficient for his daily expenses, and is now in a state of destitution. When he reached Piedmont, he had but one shirt to change, and a few pennies in his pocket. He has acted nobly throughout his connection with the Italian Revolution, and deserves the admirathe Italian Revolution, and deserves the admira-

this, and protested and got angry by turns, but he has been compelled to submit. La Nacion, a Madrid paper, and favorable to the Queen, says: "Her Majesty rises at noon, plays on the harp, and, with the aid of tric-trac, gets through the time until dinner. After the desert, her Majesty desends in the her was the same and the sam scends into the gardens, where she amuses herself with plano music and dancing, until the hour for the theatre. At the theatre, the Queen hears tion he has excited. The situation of the fugitives from Venice is distressing. About 800 of them, all Neapolitans, who refused to return on the order of the King, and followed General Pepe to the war for Ita dependence, set sail for their native country in a fleet of six small vessels chartered for the pur-pose. They anchored off Ancona to take in fresh water and victuals, but were forbidden by the Roman authorities to land. They then proceeded to the Neapolitan coast, and met the same prohibition. The authorities told them that it was necessary to remain in quarantine, and that the length of the quarantine was uncertain. This was evidently a pretext to get rid of them. The half-starved fugitives returned to Ancona, where they obtained provisions only on a threat to use violence. A message despatched to Venice brought to Ancona an Austrian steam vessel, which took the little fleet under its escort, and conducted it back to Venice. The unhappy men, after almost unparalleled sufferings, landed precisely at the place from which they had started three weeks

> The refugees in Greece, instead of meeting with the hospitable welcome they had been led to ex-pect, have been sent by the Government to the island of Candia, or to Egypt. The Greek Min-isters have desired the different Governments to grant no more passports for Greece, and to send

grant no more passports for Greece, and to send there no more refugees.

The petty revolution in Cephalonis, one of the lonian islands in the Adriatic, seems to have been directed against the feudal customs which have been permitted to exist. The Island is under English protection. The English commander has offered a large reward for the two leaders, "dead or alive." About forty of the insurgents had, at the latest accounts fied to the mountains, and the the latest accounts, fled to the mountains, and the English troops were engaged in hunting them down. According to the report of the conquering party, the insurgents had committed several atro-cities. The other side has not yet been heard. The attempt should be condemned, no matter what its cause were, for, from the first, it was hopeless, and caused a useless effusion of blood. It will do good, however, if it call the attention of

the English Government to the abuses in the Ionian Islands, and lead it to abolish them. The insurrection in the Turkish province of Bosnia noticed, in my letter of the 28th of August, has not been put down. A pitched battle took place on the 5th instant, before Bihac, between the Turkish troops, 15,000 strong, and the insurgents, Before the engagewho numbered about 12,000. harbors, docks, &c.

With the progress of democratic institutions in Belgium, the Catholic party has gradually lost its hold on the people. Formerly, it ruled the country, doing its utmost to perpetuate the numerous convents, whose hay into the were fattening at the expense of the people, and to retain the people in blind obedience to the curates and clergy, who acted under the order of their superiors. As the people of Belgium are more advanced in civilization than the South American The Bosnian patriotism seems to have been quickone who refused should be burnt over his head. The Bosnian patriotism seems to have been quickened by this threat, for, on the 11th, the insurgent force had swelled to 15,000 men. It was throwing up intrenchments, and fortifying its position. The Vizier made a proposition of peace, demanding unconditional surrender and the delivery of the leaders. This did not meet the views of the insurgents, who adhere to their original demands of the removal from office of the Pacha of Bihac, and the repeal of the new oppressive tax law.

of Bluss, and the repeat of the Purkish camp, taking off daily about 300. On the 13th, the Vizier found himself in a dangerous position, owing to the increase of the enemy's force, and the discouragement of his own. The parties had entered into new negotiations, which promised to result in

The determination of Austria, in relation to The determination of Austria, in relation to her future policy toward Hungary, is not yet certain. The Vienna Ministry are not disposed to relinquish the oppressive monopolies that are so profitable to the Imperial Treasury. It is probable that the desire of unity and centralization will prevail, and the Constitution of March 4 be extended also over Hungary.

The discontent in Croatia will probably not break out info. Open insuration.

break out info open insurrection. The Croats find, too late, that they have been duped by Austria, and their Ban, and committed a great blunder in not taking part with the Hungarians. It is too

the not taking part with the riungarians. It is too late now to repair the evil.

The Berlin Chambers continue the labor of revising the Constitution granted by the King. All the amendments heretofore made have been in a less liberal sense than the original terms of the instrument. This was expected from the the instrument. This was expected from the present Chambers, representing, as they do, nothing but the richest portion of the community. As soon as the new Constitution is agreed upon by the Chambers, I will send you a condensed abstract, with comments. Whatever form it may assume, it will be a great improvement on the old system. Already one of the Chambers has abolished all the privileges of the nobility, and the other will probably agree. The King has been declared major at eighteen years of age, and must swear to observe the Constitution. The Chambers are preserved. This alone will secure the gradual assumption of power by the people. bers are preserved. This alone will secure the gradual assumption of power by the people. Legislative bodies, although most loyal at first, always end by limiting the regal power. The King is supposed to wish a return to the old regime of absolutism; but it is too late. Rumors are rife of a change of Ministry, the present being dismissed to make way for one similar to that of 1847. The only objection is, that this would lead directly to revolution. Democratic principles are not confined to the lower classes, but have extended to the richest burghers. The electors to the Frst Chamber, in one district, have just chosen the famous Democrats, Waldeek and Temme. These two men are now in prison, thrown there by the Government, for the crime of having defended the Democratic cause in the thrown there by the Government, for the crime of having defended the Democratic cause in the Chambers, last March. Their election, in these circumstances, by the wealthiest citisens of an influential district, is a warning to the Government.

The negotiations, at Frankfort, for the establishment of another central Power, have not been concluded. Prussia will not agree that, in case of difference between her and Austria, her enemies, Bavaria, Saxony, and Hanover, shall decide, but proposes that all the German Princes, great and small, shall decide by turns. As the petty princes are generally favorable to Prussia, this last proposition is not relished by Austria, and the whole affair is yet open.

The prospects of the limited Federal State of North Germany, proposed by Prussia, are not growing brighter. Saxony has not yet ordered the election of her Chambers. Hanover is evidently intending to retire, and at Berlin, the Ministerial party is greatly discouraged. The best mode of giving up the whole project is freely discussed.

The Prince of Prussia has not yet returned The Prince of Prussia has not yet returned from the west; his son has gone to the Universi-ty of Bonn to complete his studies. A palace has been prepared to receive the Prince student, and furnished with great splendor.

furnished with great splendor.

The local news of Berlin presents nothing very interesting. The exposition of paintings commences on the 31st of March, and continues to the 2d of June. Artists from abroad are invited to contribute their productions. The picture should be accompanied with the name and residence of the artist and the title of the painting, or, if it be a portrait, the name of the person. It should be framed before being put into the exposition. As very high prices are given here for good pictures, some of our American artists may find it to their interest to send.

Mixed, and 63 a 64 cents for yellow. Oats, 35 a 39 cents. Rye, 60 cents.

Provisions are duller. Mees pork, \$10.25 a \$10.25; and prime, \$9.37. Beef, \$10 a \$7.50. Lard, in barrels, 6 a 6½ cents; and in kegs, 7 a 7½ cents per pound.

Philadelphia, October 15, 1849.

The flour market steady, but not active—commen. Pennsylvania brauds, \$5.12 a \$5.18. Corn meal, \$3.12. Rye flour, \$3.06 a \$3.10.

Wheat is steady—supply small—red, \$1.03 a \$1.07; white, \$1.10 a \$1.14. Corn is steady—

A BLOODY RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

On the evening of Tuesday, 9th instant, while the police were generally engaged at the State House, a gang of rowdies, styled the "Killers," furiously assailed the California House at the corner of St. Mary's and Sixth streets, Philadelphia-a house kept by a mulatto who has a white wife. His friends being on the alert, a desperate fight ensued, but at last "the Killers" broke into the house, destroyed everything before them, and set fire to the building, which was soon wrapped in flames. The inmates fled in all directions being assaulted with stones and firearms. The struggle was continued out of doors; several adjoining houses caught fire; some policemen, who attempted to restore order, were driven off the ground; the fire companies that had rushed to the scene to put out the fire, were fallen upon by the mob, many of the members were shot down, the hose was cut, and the engines were carried off. Two men were killed on the spot-many others were severely wounded.

At last, the military were summoned; but finding when they arrived on the ground, that the rioters had dispersed, they retired, and, so far as we can learn from the published accounts, the place was left without a guard against a renewal of the riot. As might have been expected, the rioters, who had secreted themselves on the gathering of the military, resumed operations so soon as they could do so with impunity, and at six o'clock next morning the State House bell announced that the presence of the soldiers was again required; but it seems that they did not reach the ground till about nine o'clock, when the rioters again disappeared. In the interval, the colored men, according to the statement of the North American, had stubbornly resisted the as saults upon them, and succeeded in arresting sev eral of their assailants, whom they handed over to the police.

The whole transaction is disgraceful to Phila delphia. Property is destroyed, men are murdered, houses are fired, the peace of the whole city is threatened by a gang of ruffians, who, had there been an efficient organization of the police, with vigilant, energetic, faithful officers, might have been seized in the first attempt at violence, and prevented from doing any mischief. For want of this, arson and wholesale murder are committed, and the law is trampled under foot, till it becomes necessary to bring in the military power to restore peace. There is not a city in the Union more shamefully mob-ridden than

THE INTERPRETATION.

Last October, the State of Pennsylvania was carried by the Whigs. In some comments made by us on that event, we showed that there was in that State a decided Democratic majority, but that the attempt to sustain General Cass and his doctrine of non-intervention on the subject of slavery reduced this majority to a minority, and gave the State to the Whigs; that the great issue between the parties, in fact, was the Wilmot Proviso; and that, as the Democratic party was false to this measure, the Whig party, which boldly avowed adhesion to it, conquered.

The North American, of Philadelphia, and other Whig journals, claimed the triumph as a decision of the people in favor of a Protective Tariff, but we appealed to facts to show that this was not a prominent issue in the canvass. Well, a year passed, another canvass was open-

ed; this time the Democracy of Pennsylvania was relieved from the incubus of General Cass and his Nicholson letter. It generally took the ground of the Wilmot Proviso, and its candidate for Canal Commissioner, Mr. Gamble, in a letter published by us not long since, announced himself decidedly in favor of a positive law by Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories. This placed e two parties on a level, as it regarded the Sla very Question, leaving the Tariff as the main question between them. What is the result? A Democratic majority of fifteen thousand. What means this? That General Taylor bas lost anything of the popularity he enjoyed? That the Administration is weaker than when it was installed That the Whigs have been guilty of any act not expected by the country? Nothing of the kind. It simply means that the Democrats, who were defeated while fighting under the flag of Cass and Non-Intervention, have recovered their ground, by openly avowing adhesion to the doctrine and policy of Slavery Restriction. This is a lesson which should admonish the politicians of the nonslaveholding States of the utter folly of laboring to cheat or baffle the stern purpose of the freemer of the country to keep the Territories of the Union

In Michigan, the wire-workers have contrived to force the Democratic party on the Cass ground, although, fearful of the result, they have been constrained to put in nomination for the Governorship a quasi Wilmot Proviso man. Their cowardice, tergiversation and treachery deserve a defeat. We hope every honest Democrat will do all he can to secure such a result. It will prove the death of dough-faceism in Michigan. It will be a stinging rebuke to General Cass and the supporters of Non-Intervention; and, before another election, the Democratic party of the State would be glad to assume the ground of open and manly opposition to slavery.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

The late storms on the coast have caused great destruction of life and property. The newspapers contain painful details of an appalling shipwreck, almost in sight of Boston, during the gale on Saturday night week. The Chronotype says:

British brig St. John, Capt. Oliver, from Gal-way, Ireland, September 5th, anchored inside of Minot's ledge, during the gale of Saturday night. At about 7 A. M., on Sunday morning, she dragged her anchors and struck the rocks. The following are the main particulars of the

oss:
The vessel struck about 7 A. M., Sunday. The The vessel struck about 7 A. M., Sunday. The scene was witnessed from the Glade House, and is represented to have been terrible. The sea ran mountains high, and, as soon as she touched, the waves swept the unfortunate human beings upon her crowded decks by dozens into the sea. The spectators of this awful sight imagined that they could hear the cries of the victims, as they were swept away, but as no boat save the life-boat could have lived in the rale, it was found impossible to have lived in the gale, it was found impossible to

When the St. John struck, her small boat was when the St. John Struck, her small boat was got ready, but wasswamped at the side by a large number jumping into her. Shortly after, the long boat broke her fastening, and floated off from the vessel. The captain and several others swam to, and got on board of her, and landed in safety near the Glade House. The second mate, two men, and two boys of the crew, were drowned.

After the ship struck the rocks, she thumped awhile, but shortly went to pieces, holding together not more than fifty or sixty minutes. Four women and three men came on shore on pieces of the wreck, alive, but some very much exhausted. Two dead bodies were also taken from pieces of the wreck.

The names of the drowned are probably unknown to the captain. He reports 120 souls on board, 21 of whom were saved, leaving 99 lost. The brig was in ballast.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. NEW YORK, October 15, 1849.

The flour market dull-\$4 50 a \$4.75 for Michigan, and \$487 a \$5 for Western, and \$5.18 a \$5.25 for State and Genesee; Southern, \$5.37 a \$5.44. Corn meal, \$3.12 a \$3.19. Rye flour, \$5 Wheat dull—\$1.03 a \$1.08 for red, and \$1.20 for Genesee Corn steady — 62 a 63 cents for mixed, and 63 a 64 cents for yellow. Oats, 38 a 39 cents. Rye, 60 cents.

Provisions are duller. Mess pork, \$10.25 a \$10.31; and prime, \$837. Beef, \$10 a \$7.50. Lard, in barrels, 6 a 6½ cents; and in kegs, 7 a 7½ cents per pound.

white, 62 a 63 cents; yellow, 64 cents. Oats, 29 A fair demand for provisions—mess pork, \$10.75; prime, \$8.81. Lard, 6% a 734 cents, in barrels and kegs.

BALTIMORE, October 15, 1849. Beef Cattle.—Prices range from \$2 to \$3 per 100 pounds on the hoof, being equal to \$4 a \$5.75 net, and averaging \$2.02 gross. The market was Hogs.-Light supply ;-firm at \$5 per hundred Flour.-Howard Street and City Mills held

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E. H. Stockwell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology—Tickets \$10.
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J. Kost, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Therapeutics and Pharmacy—Tickets \$10.
J. Brown, M. D., Professor of Botany and Materia Medica—Tickets \$10.
E. M. Parritt, M. D., Professor of Chemistry—Tickets \$10. 810. E. H. Stockwell, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy—Tick-

WINTER SESSION,

Of 1849, will commence on the first Monday of November, and continue sixteen weeks. The expense of tickets is \$70; matriculation, \$5; graduation, \$20. Matriculation and ticket fees must be paid, in cash, or in acceptable property. Those who wish credit will be charged \$30, and their notes must be well secured.

One hundred dollars cash, in advance, will secure a certificate that will entitle the purchaser (or his assignee) to as many courses of lectures as he may need for graduation; or it will entitle the subscribers to a share in the college ground and buildings.

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FRESH PERFUMERY. FRESH PERFUMERY.

1 CASE of superior German Colegne.
30 dozen Lubin's fine Extracts for the handkerchief.
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And every other article necessary for the Toilet.
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Oct. 18-3ti

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WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

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A MATRON, to take charge of the domestic department of a Public Institution near the city of Philadelphia. Apply personally (or by lettere post paid) to Samu-l Webb, No. 58 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Sept. 20.—67 THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-

SITUATED ten miles but of Philadelphia, near Woodbury, the county town of Gloncester county, New Jersey, having erected additional improvements, is now prepared to receive a few more patients.

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Patients can take the steamboat for Red Bank, leaving Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 P. M., and at Red Bank take the Clarksborrough stage, which goes direct to the Institute, arriving in time for supper.

Sept. 20.—tf

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Flushing, 9th month 20, 1842.—6t

THE NATIONAL ERA. S. M. JANNEY'S REVIEW OF REV. WILLIAM A. SMITH'S ADDRESS ON SLAVERY.

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA., 9th mo. 17th, 1849. LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA., 9th mo. 17th, 1849.

Da. BAILEY: About the first of last month, (August,) a notice was published in our Leesburg papers, that William A. Smith, D. D., President of Randolph Macon College, would, on a certain day, deliver an address, in Leesburg, on education. But, when the Doctor made his appearance, he made the question of slavery in general, and its connection with the division in the Methodist Episcopal Church in particular, the subject of his discourse; in the course of which he argued, that slavery, in the abstract, was right, and that that form of slavery known as the domestic slavery of the South was right, under the circumstances of the case. He spoke for five or six hours, and made use of much argument to support his positions. A number of his hearers were desirous for an opportunity to have a reply made to his posiarons. A number of his hearers were desirons for an opportunity to have a reply made to his posi-tions, believing them to be unsound, and the arguments brought forward in their support de-ceptive. But no such opportunity offered, as the day was consumed by the Doctor in his speech, and in making a collection for his college. day was consumed by the Doctor in his speech, and in making a collection for his college. One of his hearers, Samuel M. Janney, prepared a review of his speech, in three numbers, designing to have it published in the Leesburg Washingtonian, the editor consenting to its publication. Between the appearance of the first and second numbers, however, the Quarterly Court of the county in-tervened, when some of the ultra friends of Dr. tervened, when some of the ultra friends of Dr. Smith, not relishing to see his arguments in favor of slavery set aside, had Samuel M. Janney presented, by the Grand Jury, to the notice of the court, as a violator of law. This, with some threats against the editor, induced him to decline publishing the third and last number. He however published the second number, during Court week. The Court very properly set the presentment aside, knowing that the intent, which alone could make it criminal in the eye of the law, was lacking on the part of the writer. Considerable notoriety being given to the circumstance by the presentment, and by its being generally understood that a part of the review was suppressed, and as some anxiety has been felt to see the concluding number, which has come into my hands, I herewith forward it with the other numbers, in I herewith forward it with the other numbers, in order that they be published in the National Era, if agreeable to the editor. It seems only fair, that when the advocates of slavery have had a fair opportunity to give their views in its support, that others should have as fair a chance to show wherein they believe such views to be erroneous PHILO JUSTITIA.

LOUDOUN COUNTY COURT. August 13.

Samuel C. Luckett, foreman, &c., [here follow the names of the jurors,] were this day sworn and empannelled as a body of inquest for the county of Loudoun, who, having received their charge, retired to inquire of their presentments and indict-

When the grand jury returned into court, it made the following, among other presentments:

We, the Grand Jury, present Samuel M. Janney, of the county of Loudoun, teacher, for writing or causing to be written, and for causing the same to be published in the Washingtonian, a paper printed in said county of Loudoun, a writing and address, on the 10th day of August, 1849, at the county of Loudoun, calculated to incite persons of color within this Commonwealth to rebel and make insurrection, contrary to the form of the act of the General Assembly, in that case made and provided, upon the information of John Thomas and William Rogers, of our body.

Samuel C. Luckett, Followan. When the grand jury returned into court, i

The grand jury, empannelled on the first day of this term for this court, having presented Samuel M. Janney, of the county of Loudoun, of this term for this court, having presented Samuel M. Janney, of the county of Loudoun, teacher, with having written and caused to be published in the Washingtonian, a paper printed in said county, a writing and address, on the 10th day of August, 1849, at the county of Loudoun, calculated to incite persons of color within this Commonwealth to rebel and make insurrection, contrary to the form of the act of the General Assembly in that case made and provided, upon the information of John Thomas and William Rogers, of their own body, it was ordered, on the motion of the Attorney of the Commonwealth, that the said presentment be certified to N. S. Braden, A. H. Clarke, Thomas L. Ellzey, John Simpson, and Robert L. Wright, gentlemen, Justices for the county of Loudoun, or any one or more of them, in order that proper proceedings be instituted for the examination of said charge

Of an Address on Slavery, delivered by W. A. Smith, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the Court House at Leesburg.

before them, or any one or more of them.

BY S. M. JANNEY.

No. 1.

As the public discussion of slavery, in its moral and social bearings, has been opened in the county of Loudoun by one of its ablest advocates, I trust that reflecting minds in the community are willing to hear the other side of the question plainly stated, and fairly argued. To reply, in full, to a speech of five or six hours' length, of which few notes have been taken, cannot be expected; but it is my purpose to touch upon the most prominent points of the argument, leaving out of view that portion of it which related to the schism in the Methodist church. With this schism I do not Methodist church. With this schism I do not wish to meddle further than to express my regret that an event so well calculated to weaken the bonds of our Federal Union should have occurred. Far from wishing, like the Garrison party of the Abolitonists, and the Calhoun party of politicians, that this Union should be dissolved, I fervently desire its continuance; for I consider it the sheet anchor by means of which the ship of state will be able to ride out the severest storms.

The first two positions laid down by the speak.

The first two positions laid down by the speaker were nearly in these words: Slavery, in the abstract, is, of itself, right.
 That system of government known as domestic slavery in the United States, is right, as it now

exists.

In stating these propositions he remarked, with much force and emphasis, that those who admit slaveholding to be a moral evil, and yet continue to practice it, are acting most inconsistently; for no circumstances whatever can justify a man in acting on a false principle, or in doing what he pelieves to be wrong.
In order to sustain his first position, he under

took to define slavery in the abstract, and remark-ed that he had often asked for a definition from ed that he had often asked for a definition from
the opponents of the system, but had never been
able to obtain it. He then proceeded to give his
definition, which was, in substance, as follows:
"Slavery is the exercise of authority or control
on the one part, and of submission on the other."
Any one who will examine this definition cannot fail to perceive that it is loose and defective,
for its angle of the standard of the

not fail to perceive that it is loose and defective, for it covers not only the ground of slavery, but every species of government, whether voluntary or involuntary, in earth and in heaven.

It is, however, well calculated to mislead and deceive those who are not accustomed to metaphysical distinctions; for, if we unwarily admit the premises, we may be led on by an ingenious chain of argument, until we arrive at the most astounding conclusions. In this case, the speaker, being a man of strong mind, and possessed of that peculiar boldness which belongs to the Calhoun school, did not hesitate to carry out his premises to their ultimate results, and to state them in a form alike offensive to common sense and reverence for the Deity.

for which he contends makes submission to any form of government a condition of slavery; that the citizens of this free Republic are slaves to their rulers; that the wife is the slave of her husband; children are the slaves of their parents; nay, even the angels in heaven are in this condition; and man, if not subjected to his fellow-man, must, at least, be the slave of the Deity. It is enough to state these conclusions, in their plain, naked deformity, to show the reckless temerity of that party zeal which, for the sake of sustaining a long-cherished delusion, can thus set at defiance all the dictates of common sense.

There is one consideration that should have great weight with pions and reflecting minds:

and thus lay their sacrilegious hands on the altar of our liberties.

And what is the mighty argument advanced to overthrow the Declaration of Independence? It is the stale and puerile conceit of John C. Calhoun, that men are not created nor born, but infants are born, and grow up to be men. A wonderful discovery, truly — a fact of which Jefferson, philosopher though he was, must have been profoundly ignorant! But, further than this, we are gravely told that even infants are not born equal; some being stronger than others, endowed with better organs, and inheriting greater estates.

Can any reasonable man suppose that the signers of the Declaration of Independence intended to convey the idea that all persons are born with equal physical strength, equal intellects, or equal estates? No! Their meaning is plainly stated in the context: "They are endowed by their Creator with certain inalicable rights;

by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, hat among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This part of the Declaration he did not bring into view; and, being generally admit-ted as self-evident, it requires no argument to

In order to sustain his second position, that slavery, as it exists in the United States, is right, the main reliance of the speaker is in the alleged inferiority and debasement of the African race and taking this ground, he is forced to admit that as state of slavery would be equally proper for white persons in the same intellectual and moral condition. This argument has been so well refuted by Henry Clay, in his letter on emancipation in Kentucky, written last winter, that I will quote his language. his language:
"An argument in support of reducing the Afri-

"An argument in support of reducing the African race to slavery is sometimes derived from their alleged intellectual inferiority to the white races; but, if this argument be founded in fact, (as it may be, but which I shall not now examine,) it would prove entirely too much. It would prove that any white nation which had made greater advances in civilization, knowledge, and wisdom, than another white nation, would have a right to reduce the latter to a state of bonders. Not tana another white nation, would have a right to reduce the latter to a state of bondage. Nay, further: if the principle of subjugation founded upon intellectual superiority be true, and be appli-cable to races and nations, what is to prevent its being applied to individuals? And then the wisest man in the world would have a right to make slaves of all the rest of mankind." "If, indeed, we possess this intellectual superiority, profoundly grateful and thankful to Him who has protoudly grateful and thankful to film who has bestowed it, we ought to fulfil all the obligations and duties which it imposes; and these would re-quire us not to subjugate or deal unjustly by our fellow-men who are less blessed than we are, but to instruct, to improve, and to enlighten them."

But our clerical defender of slavery and the slave trade assures us that the Africans introduced here were vastly benefited, and that those traffickers in human flesh whom our laws denounce as pirates have been unjustly blamed, for they did not steal men, nor reduce free persons to slavery; they only bought them of the African kings, who would otherwise have put them to death. In fact, he says that this trade, which has been held up to public reprobation, was a wonderful instance of the providence of God, and the means provided to introduce these heathen idolaters to the Gospel of

To show the horrid barbarity of the African people, he told us that the warriors drank from he skulls of their murdered victims, and made ase of their bones to ornament their villages. In order to rebut these charges against the native Africans, and to show what was their character Africans, and to show what was their character before the slave trade commenced, I will quote a few passages from a tract written by that eminently pious man, John Wesley, and published by him in the year 1774. They are from his "Thoughts on Slavery." He gives as his authority the writings of "Monsieur Allanson and Mr. Bruce," both of whom resided in Africa, and the former a correspondent of the Royal Academy of Science at Paris, from 1749 to 1753. "He says the inhabitants of the Grain and Ivory coast are represented as sensible, courteous, and the fairest nations, they commonly end the dispute amicably."
"The inhabitants of the Gold and Slave coast likewise, when they are not artfully incensed against each other, live in great union and friendship, being generally well-tempered, civil, tracta-ble, and ready to help any that need it. In par-ticular, the natives of Widnah are civil, kind, and obliging to strangers, and they are the most gen-tleman-like of all the negroes, abounding in good nanners towards each other.

manners towards each other. The inferiors pay
the utmost respect to their superiors; so wives to
their husbands, children unto their parents. And
they are remarkably industrious; all are incessantly
employed; the men in agriculture, the women in
spinning and weaving cotton." All the natives of
this coast, though heathens, believe in one God,
the author of them and of all things.

They appear likewise to have a confused apprehension of a future state; and accordingly prehension of a future state; and, accordingly, every town and village has a place of public worship. He sums up this part of his argument by saying, "Upon the whole, therefore, the negroes who inhabit the coast of Africa, from the river Senegal to the southern bounds of Angola, are, so far from being the stupid, senseless, brutish, barbarous, lazy, the fierce, cruel, perfidious savages they have been described, that, on the contrary, they have been described, that, on the contrary, they are represented by those who had no motive to flatter them, as remarkably sensible, considering the few advantages they have for improving their understanding; as industrious in the highest degree, perhaps more so, than any other natives of so warm a climate; as fair, just, and honest, in all their dealings, unless where while men have taught them to be otherwise; as far more mild, friendly, and kind to strangers than any of our forsfathers were. Our forsfathers! Where shall we find, at this day, among the fair-faced natives of Europe, a nation generally practicing the mercy and truth which are found among these poor Africans? Suppose the preceding accounte are true, (which I see no reason or pretence to doubt,) and we may leave England and France, to seek genuine honesty in Benin, Cougo, and Angola."

Angola."
Wesley next proceeds to show the means employed by Europeans to obtain slaves on the coast of Africa. Part of them by fraud. "Captains of ships, from time to time, have invited negroes to come on board, and then carried them away. But come on board, and then carried them away. But far more have been procured by force. The Christians, landing upon their coasts, seize as many as they find, men, women, and children, and transport them to America. In 1556, Sir John Hawkins sailed with two ships to Cape Verd, where he sent 30 men on shore to catch negroes. But the natives flying, they fell further down, and there set the men on shore, to burn their towns and take the inhabitants. It was some time before the Europeans found a more commodious way for procuring African slaves, by prevailing upon them to make war upon each other, and sell their prisoners. Till then, they seldom had any mars, but

them to make war upon each other, and sell their prisoners. Till then, they seldom had any wars, but were in general quiet and peaceable. But the white men first taught them drunkennees, and then hired them to sell one another. Nay, by this means, even their kings were induced to sell their own subjects?

He quotes from Anderson's History of Trade and Commerce the following passage: "England

He quotes from Anderson's History of Trade and Commerce the following passage: "England supplies her American colonies with negro slaves, amounting in numbers to about a hundred thou-sand every year—that is, so many are taken on board our ships; but at least ten thousand of them die on the voyage; about a fourth part more die at the different islands, in what is called seasoning. So that, at an average in the passage and seasoning together, 30,000 die—that is, properly speaking, murdered. O earth! O sea! cover not thou their blood!"

cherished delusion, can thus set at defiance all the dictates of common sense.

There is one consideration that should have great weight with pious and reflecting minds; which is this: The Deity does not compel man to serve him; he leaves us free to obey or reject his rightful authority; and can we suppose that He would authorize man to usurp and maintain by force an entire control over the will of his fellowman; to limit the expansion of his mind; to circumscribe the range of his inquiries; to crush the finer feelings of his nature; and this for the purpose of promoting the pocunity gain of the master? It cannot be; and the most obtuse intellect must perceive that there is a flaw in the mode of reasoning by which slavery is justified.

As our learned speaker requires a definition of slavery, it will give him one far more precise than his own, and therefore less autted to his purpose. It is based upon a principle recognised in all the slave States, and expressed in the haw of South Carolins, in these words; "Sixes shall be deemed, sold, taken, reputed, and adjudged, in law, to be chattels personal, in the hand of their owners," Sc. Slavery is, therefore, "that condition in which man is held as a chattel." The question arises, is this condition right is it is in the hand of their owners, "Sc. Slavery is, therefore, "that condition in which man is held as a chattel." The question arises, is this condition right is it is not hard of their owners, "Sc. Slavery is, therefore, "that condition in which man is held as a chattel." The question arises, is this condition right is in the hand of their owners, "Sc. Slavery is, therefore, "that condition in which man is held as a chattel." The consistent with the natural rights of man—with the highest interestant of the master and the elave and with the principles of Christianity?

At the very threshold of the discognion, he hold, ly discolaims and contenns the most cherished by discolaims and contenns the most cherished by discolaims and contenns the most cherished.

principle of the American Revolution, the corner stone of our republican institutions: he denies the "self-evident truth" so well expressed in the Declaration of Independence, "That all men are created equal."

This principle, which led to American independence, and which shines as a beacon light to direct the course of other nations struggling for liberty, now stands in the way of perpetuating American alavery; and there are found among us men reckless enough to treat it with contempt, and thus lay their sacrilegious hands on the altar of our liberties.

And what is the mighty argument advanced to

what is American Stavery, as exhibited by the laws of the slave States. A slave is, "to all intents and purposes, a chattel personal," and may be taken and sold for his mas-

ter's debts; he cannot acquire nor hold property; he can make no contract that his master may not he can make no contract that his master may not annul; he cannot even contract matrimony, there being no legal marriage for slaves; he cannot be a witness against a white man; he cannot be a party in a civil suit; and when tried for a crime he is not allowed the privilege of a jury. Although the laws are more severe upon him than upon the white man, he is not permitted to read the laws, for education is prohibited. The Sacred Volume is to him a sealed book, except such portions as his master may permit to be read to him. He cannot attend Divine worship without his master's consent, and then one or more white per-He cannot attend Divine worship without his master's consent, and then one or more white persons must be present. If he have children, he cannot exercise the duty of a parent in promoting their education, and he knows not how soon they may be taken from him and sold into distant parts; and, finally, his master is privileged at any time to sell him, to imprison him, and to inflict corporal punishment to any extent not affecting life or limb.*

Now, let me ask the reader sariously to conside

Now, let me ask the reader seriously to consider the nature of American Slavery. Is it calculated to promote the intellectual or moral improvement of the slave? Would we not rather witness the death of our sons and daughters, than o see them consigned to this hopeless condition?

When I hear a man assert, in the face of an intelligent audience, that this condition is the best that can be devised to promote the mental im-provement of the colored race, I am utterly at a provement of the colored race, I am utterly at a coss to account for the amazing absurdity. He says they are learning in the school of as-

sociation; and surely they are, for all persons learn in this school, but how different are the lessons they learn.

He who associates with intelligent and refined ociety must partake of its influence, and even the ousehold servant who waits behind his master's chair may pick up some information from the conversation he hears. But how little that is good can be learned by the field hands on a large estate, who associate only with each other or with the overseer? It is true they are permitted to the overseer? It is true they are permitted to mingle with the lower class of whites, who are often as ignorant and degraded as themselves. But I will not ask my readers to take my authority for the mental and spiritual condition of the Southern slaves; I will quote the language of Bishop Andrews, of the M. E. Church South. In a letter published in the S. W. Christian Advocate, in 841, he says: "Oh what a work is this! Thou ands and tens of thousands of immortal souls liv ing in this land of vision, who know little more of God or Heaven than their sable brethren in the interior of Africa, for whose souls no man careth, while with the avails of their sweat and toil the Southern Church has been contributing her thou-ands to send the Bible and Missionaries to per-

shing Pagans beyond the seas." Having extended this essay to a sufficient length, I shall reserve the Bible argument for another number; and here let me observe, that I believe there are among the slaveholders of Virginia many pious and sincere minds, who desire to do their duty by their slaves. They may not view the subject in the same light as I do, and I have no lisposition to criminate them, or to take the judg-ment-seat; on the contrary, I desire to encourage them to seek for light from on high—to apply in prayer to Him who alone can guide them, and then I am persuaded He will open a way for them
to "randar unto all their due."
S. M. J.

No. 2.

Having in my first number reviewed that part of W. A. Smith's address which relates to the natural and inalienable right of man to the posses-sion of liberty, as recognised in the Declaration of Independence, I now proceed to the considera

tion of his Bible argument.

When we take into view the well-established fact that slavery in nearly the whole of Europe has been abolished by the meliorating influence dealers on the coast of Guinea; they rarely drink to excess; if they do, they are severely punished by the King's order. They are seldom troubled this institution were sanctioned by the Bible. So far from this being the fact. I think it may be proved conclusively that the Bible is against slavery, and that they who pervert the sacred text, in order to sustain this ruinous system, are doing more to sap the foundation of pure religion than all the efforts of Deists and Infidels.

In this part of the argument nothing new was advanced—nothing but what has often been published by the clerical advocates of slavery, and has been again and again refuted. Indeed, one of the main arguments formerly relied upon as a strong point was omitted; that is, the malediction pronounced by Noah upon his grandson Cansan. As the African race in this country are not de-scended from Cansan, the prophetic declaration scended from Canaan, the prophetic declaration of the patriarch is equally applicable to the white race as to the black, and, indeed, more so, for the Canaanites were not black. This point, then, was prudently abandoned. The first instance of alleged slaveholding brought forward was that of Abraham, who had 318 "trained servants born in his own house." In order to show from this example that the state of his own house." In order to show from this example that slavery is right, the speaker had to make two unfounded assumptions: first, that these servants were slaves; secondly, that the whole of Abraham's conduct, as related in the Bible, was authorized by the Deity, and recorded for an example to us. As these two points are of great importance in the examination of this question, I

shall consider them separately.

1st. The term servant and slave are by no means synonymous. "Servant," says Webster, "dif-fers from slave, as the servant's subjection to the master is voluntary, the slave's is not. Every slave is a servant, but every servant is not a slave." We apply the term servant to those who are employed in the service of others—even our members of Congress and the highest officers in the State acknowledge themselves to be public ser-vants; but it would be absurd to say they are the vanus; but it would be absurd to say they are the slaves of the public. This observation applies not only to the word servant in our language, but to the corresponding terms in Hebrew and Greek, from which the Scriptures are translated. It from which the Scriptures are translated. It therefore devolves upon the advocates of slavery to show that the servants of the Patriarchs were slaves in the sense that we use the term; this they have not done, and cannot do. It is perfectly absurd to suppose that Abraham and his wife Sarah, living as they did in a land where they had "no inheritance," could hold 318 men in involuntary servitude. They were not slaves, but probably proselytes to the faith of Abraham, either born in his house or bought with his money; that is to say, ransomed from captivity, and living under his government from choice. That they were proselytes, may be inferred from the fact of their submitting to the rite of circumcision, for we cannot lytes, may be interred from the fact of their sub-mitting to the rite of circumcision, for we cannot suppose he would impose his religion upon them by force.

2d. That Abraham's acts were not in all cases

2d. That Abraham's acts were not in all cases sanctioned by the Most High, and intended for our imitation, must, I think, be allowed by every candid mind. Passing over his dissimulation in regard to his wife, whom he exposed to great danger, from Pharoah, and afterwards from Abimelech, what are we to think of his taking Hagar, the Egyptian maid-servant, for a concubine? Was this intended as an example for modern slaveholders?

The same exception may be taken to the con-The same exception may be taken to the conduct of Jacob on several occasions; and if we undertake to justify slavery by the conduct of the Patriarchs, Judges, or Kings of Israel, we may justify, on the same principle, the most shocking immoralities. The fact is, they were mostly mixed characters; some of them were remarkable for their piety and faithfulness as far as they saw, but, living in a dark age, they could not fail to be influenced by the customs and sentiments of the world around them, as all men must be to some extent. By their faithfulness they may have advanced in spiritual knowledge far beyond the age in which they lived, and yet be far behind the Christian dispensation.

The same may be said of the Mosaic law, which was undoubtedly far superior to any other code then known, and well adapted to the semi-barbarous condition of the Israelites when they left Egypt; but the Apostle Paul says it made nothegypt; out the Apostic Paul says it made nothing perfect—it was merely a schoolmaster to lead to Christ. Imperfect as it was, however, it did not sanction so revolting a system as that of American Slavery. Let us compare the condition of servants among the Jews with slaves in this country.

servants among the Jews with slaves in this country.

1. Servitude among the Israelites was not perpetual. If the servant was a Hebrew, he could not be held more than six years without his consent, but on the seventh he went out free for nothing. If he was from among the Heathen nations around, he went out on the year of Jubilee; for the law declares, "Ye shall hallow the 50th year, and proclaim liberty throughout the land, and auto all the inhabitants thereof."—Lev. 25 ch., 10 v.

If this law were in force here, it would long since have freed all the slaves in this country.

2. Servitude under the law was voluntary, for the command was given to Abraham, and was not abrogated by Moses, that "he that is born in thy house and he that is bought with thy money must be circumcised."—Gen. zvil, 13. Jewish commentaries agree that this was strictly carried into effect. Thus Maimonider mys, "Whether a ser-

and the master must send him back to the strangers from whence he came, for the God of Jacob will not accept any other than the worship of a willing heart." (See Strond's Laws, &c., p. 63)
Another reason why servitude must have been in a great measure revolting, was, that fugitives could not be reclaimed. In Deuteronomy, ch. 23, v. 15 and 16, it is said, "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him."

3. The Mosaic law provided for the instruction of the whole people, both natives and strangers, at stated times.—Deut.xxxi, 10 to 12.

4. There was no distinction in the administra-

4. There was no distinction in the administra-tion of the law: "Ye shall have one manner of law as well for the stranger as for one of your own country."—Lev. xix, 15, xxiv, 22. 5. The descendants of bond-servants were in-corporated into the Jewish nation.

The Gibeonites were an exception to this last clause, for they were tributaries, and not domestic servants; they still resided in their own cities, and cultivated their own fields; but they were as

and cultivated their own fields; but they were as "hewers of wood and drawers of water for the congregation and for the altar of the Lord." This service, in the time of Solomon, was performed by making drafts upon them in rotation.

From a consideration of these provisions in the Mosaic law, it appears to have been calculated to improve the condition of the Heathens who were held in temporary bondage. It was not, like the laws of our slave States, intended solely for the barofic of the mester.

enefit of the master.

But the laws of Moses and the usages of the ancient Jews are not binding on us, nor can they cient Jews are not binding on us, nor can they authorize slavery in this day, even if they sanctioned it. Perhaps it may be said that God is unchangeable, and the laws of rectitude are immutable, therefore everything he authorized in that law must be right now. But a Hebrew was authorized by Moses "to spoil the Egyptians," by borrowing their jewels of silver and gold, with the design of not returning them; he was permitted to take more wives-than one; he was required to marry the widow of his brother, who quired to marry the widow of his brother, who died without issue; he was permitted to give his wife a writing of divorcement, and put her away, if she found no favor in his eyes. Has not Christ furnished us a key to all these difficulties, where he says, in relation to divorce, "it was allowed by loses because of the hardness of your hearts?"
We come now to the Christian dispensation.

We come now to the Christian dispensation, and we find, at every opening of it, that the Messiah declared he came to "preach deliverance to the captives," and to "set at liberty them that are bruised."—Luke vi, 18.

This promise has been wonderfully fulfilled in This promise has been wonderfully fulfilled in its literal as well as its figurative sense; for millions of human beings have been delivered from bondage by the benign influence of the Gospel, operating upon the minds of individuals, and meliorating the laws of nations. The whole spirit of the Gospel of Christ may be expressed in two words—love to God and man. It inculcates distinct the beautiful beautiful as a first spirit of the Gospel of Christ may be expressed in two words—love to God and man. It inculcates distinct the service of the law of the spirit of the control of the contro

words—love doth and man. It incidences disinterested benevolence and self-sacrifice on the
part of every disciple.

To love our neighbor as ourselves, to do unto
others as we would that they should do unto us,
is the Christian law, which, if carried out in pracis the Christian law, which, if carried out in prac-tice, would "break every yoke and let the op-pressed go free." It has been attempted to evade this law by saying it only means, when applied to slavery, that the master should hold his slave, and treat him as he himself armed. and treat him as he himself would wish to be treated by a master—that is, to be well fed, well clothed, and not immoderately worked.

Is this loving him as ourselves? Or is it treat-

ing him as we would desire to be treated? By no means: for if placed in his condition we should

ing him as we would desire to be treated? By no means; for if placed in his condition we should consider liberty as the most desirable of all blessings, and the birthright of every man.

But it is objected, would you have me to give half or the whole of my estate to the first poor man I meet who may happen to desire it, because if I were in his condition, and he in mine, I should desire it from him? Certainly not; the poor man, who feels as a Christian ought to feel, does not desire that the rich should give him their wealth without an equivalent: if he is able to maintain the fewest slaves? And how shall we account for without an equivalent; if he is able to maintain himself, he prefers to do it, rather than depend on the bounty of others. But the slave does desire his freedom; he knows that he can neither acquire nor own anything without it; he cannot even exercise for his own benefit the limbs and muscles that God has given him.

But we are told by the speaker that slavery existed in Juden in the times of the Saviour, and he has not forbidden it in express terms. So did polygamy exist there, and we have no evidence that he forbade it. Can we suppose that any of his disciples, or any of the members of the church at Jerusalem, held slaves? How could they, when

he forbade it. Can we suppose that any of his disciples, or any of the members of the church at Jerusalem, held slaves? How could they, when they "had all things common?" "for as many as were possessed of lands or houses sold them, and brought the price of the things that were sold, and laid them down at the Apostles' feet." If they held slaves, would they sell them, too, in order to give to the church? Or would they not rather bring them into the church as free men?

Christ did not, like Moses, establish a code of laws, but he proclaimed and exemplified in practice those great principles of right which were destined to revolutionize the world.

That spirit of universal charity which recognises every man as a brother, must, when it per-

nises every man as a brother, mus nises every man as a brother, must, when it pervades society, elevate the degraded, instruct the ignorant, and enfranchise the slave.

The speaker, whose address I am reviewing, insisted that the Greek word "doulos," translated

servant in the New Testament, means a slave; but various translations that I have consulted all agree in the use of servant to correspond with "doulos." This term is applied in various ways in the New Testament—to the subjects of Princes, to hired servants, and to the disciples of Christ.

Peter, James, and Paul, in the introduction of some of their epistles, call themselves the servants of Christ. How would it do to read, "James, a Slave (doules) of God and of Jesus Christ?"

There is but one instance in the New Testament where the term slave is used, which is Rev.

The application in this case is remarkable, as it The application in this case is remarkable, as a relates to those "merchants of Babylon"—those mercenary priests, who make merchandise "of slaves and of the souls of men."

I readily admit that some among the Greeks

and other Gentile nations who were converted to Christianity may have been in the condition of slaves, and unless their masters were converted, they probably continued in slavery. To these the Apostolic advice was, to be faithful and obedient, that the apparent of the property of the p "not with eye-service, as men pleasers, but as the servants of Christ." In like manner he directed that all should "be

subject to principalities and powers, and obey magistrates."

These instructions are just such as we might expect from a disciple of the meek, non-resisting Saviour. He did not advise the slave to rebel

against his master, nor the subject against his Prince. But can we suppose that by this advice he sanctioned the cruel system of Roman slavery, or the despotic character of the Imperial Govern-To the servants he says: " Art thou called, be To the servants he says: "Art thou called, being a servant, core not for it; but if thou mayst be made free, use it rather; for he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's free man; likewise, also, he that is called, being free, is Christ's servant. Ye are bought with a price, be not ye the servants of men."—I Cor. vii, 20, 23. And to the masters he says: "Give unto your servants that which is just and equal!"—Col. iv, 1. Can it be possible that the A postle sanctions slavery, while he inculcates in the servant the love of freedom, and requires the master to grant justice and equality?

equality?
The most remarkable part of the address was

The most remarkable part of the address was the attempt of the speaker to show that the Apostle Paul, in his first Epistle to Timothy, has prophetically described the Abolitionists of the present day, when he speaks of certain teachers, who "were men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness."

Now, I had always supposed that these were mercenary teachers of religion. The same class is described in the Epistle to Titus as being "of the circumcision," and teaching things they ought not, for "filthy lucre's sake."—Titus 1, 10, 11. They were probably great sticklers for the Mosaic law, which, by its tythe system, provided a fat living for the ministers of religion, whereas Paul worked with his own hands as a tent-maker, in order to "make the Gospel without charge."

It seems unnecessary to extend further this part of the argument; for if Christianity sanctioned slavery, it must have sanctioned the hind of slavery then existing among the Romans, which is represented by all historians to have been a system of the most unrelenting barbarity.

To suppose such a system to be consistent with the benign spirit of the Gospel, argues an obtuseness of intellect that I will not impute to my readers.

eaders.

In my next number, which will be the last, I hall advert to that part of the address which related to managination.

S. M. J.

eration of the views presented by the speaker in eration of the views presented by the speaker in relation to emancipation.

It will be remembered by many who heard the address, that he represented American slavery, and even the African slave trade, as a vast scheme of beneficence, ordered by the Deity, for the purpose of Christianizing and civilizing the heathen. The colonization of the colored race in Liberia is a part of the scheme, and the Southern plantations are the schools where the future missionaries of Africa are being prepared by the process of "association."

of "association."

I have already shown, by extracts from the writings of John Wesley, how gentle, honest, and industrious, the Africans were before the slave trade began; and I have proved, by the testimony of Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Church South, that the slaves in our Southern States are in a state of darkness and degradation approach-

ing to heathenism.

Even the speaker himself seemed to admit that civilization has made but little progress among them; for he said it would ruin the Colony to send the "corn field hands." And I presume it will be admitted by all, that the slaves on the coton and sugar estates are still morn degraded. It ton and sugar estates are still more degraded. It would seem, then, that this great and beneficent scheme has not worked well, although the rod has not been spared in these Southern "schools

If two centuries of servitude have not prepared the colored race in Virginia for citizenship in Liberia, how many centuries more will it take, of the same kind of schooling, to enlighten and christianize those thousands and tens of thousands in the Southern States, who are said by Bishop Andrews "to know little more of God or Heaven than their sable brethren in the interior of Af-

That must indeed be a wonderful school of civ-That must indeed be a wonderful school of civilization, where laws are made to keep men in ignorance because they are slaves, and laws to keep them in slavery because they are ignorant; where men are brought from foreign lands, on purpose to enlighten them, and prohibited from learning to read, lest they should become enlightened; where the slave is so happy and contented, that they would not leave their masters, and yet patrols are established to prevent them from absconding; where the free blacks are such nuiances that they are banished from the State, and

But to speak seriously. The whole argument by which it is attempted to justify slavery, on the ground of benevolence, is a tissue of the most groundless assumptions and glaring contradic-tions that ever were palmed off upon a people willing to be deceived. The relation of master and slave is injurious to both, and in many case fully as much so to the former as to the latter. Although our country has the unenviable noto-riety of being among the few that have prohibited the education of the colored race, yet even in those countries where attempts have been made stance, in some of the West India islands pre-vious to emancipation,) great obstacles have been thrown in the way by the masters, who are ac-customed to consider their interest as paramount o all others.

It is a fact established by all history, that slavery is incompatible with progress; for it divorces labor from intellect. The slave, being generally dull and ignorant, and having but little interest in his employment, performs his work in a slovenly and indifferent manner; he does little, and wastes much. He is incapable of making improvements himself, or applying the discoveries of others. The master is too often brought up in the lap of indulgence; he has not the energy and practical knowledge essential to success, and his lands are impoverished by unskilful culture. Thus immense tracts of land in Eastern Virginia

have been worn out and abandoned, and popula-tion and wealth have diminished. The speaker, whose address I am reviewing, acknowledged that the wasted and impoverished lands of Eastern Virginia are often pointed to as an evidence of the desolating effect of slavery. He contended, however, that this was not the necessary result of slavery, but of mismanage-ment and improvidence on the part of the whites. He advised masters to stay at home, and attend

the fact that, in the county of Loudoun, lands are most valuable in those neighborhoods that are cultivated by free labor? The stream of immigration which is setting to-wards our shores from the Old World, spreads

over the free States of the North and West, but shuns the deserted fields of old Virginia. Swarms of industrious and enterprising freemen from the prolific Northern hive of New England have built up great cities in the West, have covered her rivers with the floating palaces of commerce, and have broken the silence of her forests with prevails!

Is this blighting influence to continue forever?

Can no remedy be found? Yes, there is a remedy. Virginia must look towards emancipation;

dy. Virginia must look towards emancipation, and how gradual soever may be the plan adopted, our hopes will revive, and our prosperity commence, from the very date of its enactment. Only let it be known that Virginia is deter-mined to rid herself of slavery, even at a distant day, and her great natural resources would at-tract the attention of enterprising capitalists. Manufactures would be established, cities built, agriculture improved, and her waste lands, that are now unproductive, would become a source of

are now unproductive, would become a source of independent wealth.

It is not my purpose to propose a plan of emancipation; it will be time enough to lay down plans when the people of Virginia are determined to do something towards this great object. In the mean time, let me ask the serious attention of reflecting minds, and especially the professors of religion, to the solemn duty that rests upon us, to improve the condition and enlighten the minds of our free colored population. Whether minds of our free colored population. Whether they remain here, emigrate to Liberia, or re-move to other States, it is our christian duty to provide for their education. Even the people of Louisiana are far in advance of us in liberality owards them; for, during the last winter, the legislature of that State not only made a liberal rant of funds to establish common schools for

grant of funds to establish common schools for whites, but also appropriated \$1,000 for the education of free colored children.

The law of Virginia, prohibiting the education of free people of color, is a disgrace to our statute book, and ought to be repealed.

If these people are badly treated in the free States, as the speaker informed us, there is the greater necessity for treating them kindly here in the land of their birth.

But I believe that the accounts we have heard of the extreme poverty and wretchedness in the

If the extreme poverty and wretchedness in the Northern cities are greally exaggerated.

Northern cities are greally exaggerated.

According to a statistical account of the colored population of Philadelphia, collected and published in 1838, by a committee, of whom the late Dr. Joseph Parrish was chairman, it appears that the number at that time in the city was 18,768, and that they owned real and personal property to the amount of \$1,350,000. There were among them nine free schools, having in their rolls 1,116 children, and sixteen pay schools, with 616 scholars, making an aggregate of more than half the colored children in the city of a saitable age to go to school. There were also numerous Sabbath schools, having an aggregate attendance of 1,987 scholars. They had five literary societies for mutual improvement, with libraries containing 782 volumes. They had 80 beneficial societies, for relieving the sick and burying the dead, comprising 7,448 members, the subscriptions to which amounted, in the year 1837, to the sum of \$18,800. And they had sixteen meeting-houses, which were valued at \$114,000. At that time, the whole number of persons in the almahouse was 1,673, of whom 253, or about one-seventh, were persons of color.

These statistics are sufficient to refute the exaggerated statements we so often hear; and I can further state, as the result of personal observan-

aggerated statements we so often hear; and I can further state, as the result of personal observa-tion within a few years past, that they are now

tion within a few years past, that they are now an improving people.

As to the municipal laws, which the speaker told us prohibited them from certain kinds of employment in the Northern States, I believe it is altogether a mistake; but a combination among the Irish and other foreigners in the city of New York, has, by intimidation, excluded them from the driving of cabs and drays, and perhaps from some other occupations. This exclusion, so far from justifying a similar treatment here, ought to excite our sympathy, and induce us to set them a better example.

excite our sympathy, and induce us to act them a better example.

There was one recommendation of the speaker, with regard to the treatment of the colored race, that I highly approve; that is, to endeavor to imbue them with a sentiment of self-respect; for, without this, improvement is impossible.

But how can we expect them to have this sentiment while held in slavery? Are they not taught from their earliest years to consider themselves an inferior race, designed for servitude?

Are they not required to observe the most cringing and servile behaviour, and to regard the master's will as their highest law? To assert that this is a condition favorable to mental or moral improvement, argues an amount of prejudice that

ppears unaccountable.

And now let me ask, what are the professors of eligion in Virginia doing for the colored race

among us? Do they seek to remove prejudice, or ameliorate the laws? By no means. With the single exception of the Society of Friends, not one religious body in Eastern Virginia, within my knowledge, has presented a petition to our Legislature, or made any other effort to have our oppressive laws modified or repealed. On the contrary, it is a remarkable fact, that most of the defenders of slavery have come from the clerical ranks. The Stringfellows, the Fullers, the Rices, the Thorntons, and the Smiths, have stood forth as the champions of slavery and the slave trade; and in order to sustain this ruinous system, they pervert the sacred text, and charge upon the Deity that which has sprung from the depravity of man.

Oh! that the Southern churches would awaken to a sense of their responsibility! That they would direct their vast influence to the meliorawould direct their vast influence to the meliora-tion and extinction of slavery. Let them remem-ber that a traffic in human beings is carried on in our midst, not less cruel and disgraceful than the African slave trade; that laws and customs pre-vail here, which virtually forbid or annul the marriage covenant; that the dearest and most sacred family ties are rent asunder, and the vic-tims of oppression are foreibly removed from all the endearments of domestic life and all the assothe endearments of domestic life and all the associations of childhood, to drag out a miserable existence on the cotton fields and sugar estates o

While slavery exists, we know that these enorwhite stavery exists, we know that these enormities must continue. And can it be possible that the professors of religion, the friends of education, or the patriots of Virginia, will longer remain with folded arms, as though unconscious of these moral and social evils, for which we are all responsible?

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO,

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to collections. Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois. County court—first Monday in February, May, and October. ober.
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Feb. 3.—1 yr.gr.

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is business.
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Of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine. Read the following remarkable case of the son of William Secore, Eaq., of Philadelphis, afflicted with epileptic fits twenty-seven years and six months. After travelling through England, Sectiand, Germany, and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending, for medicine, medical tre-timent and advice three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November 1sst, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract. Mr. Wil iam Secore's letter to Dr. Hart.

I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted

with him, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted the mosteminent physicians there in respect to his case; they examined him, and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocked by the physi ians; and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and Peatively Incurable.

I accordingly left England, travelled through Scotland, Germany, and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as wheat left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years' standing; and I can assure you am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he was restored to

Perfect Health.

Perfect Health.

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Now, sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing; and as I here enclose you one hundred collars, I have no doubt you will consider this another and quite a different thing. The debt of gratifude I still owe you; but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance.

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Gemuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparila is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparila Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparila root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

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Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need? But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s, because of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapa

Weight the other does; it sours, farments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid expleding, and damaging other goods? Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What? put seid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dyspeps is but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischler it produces!—flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhors, dysentery, celic, and compution of the blood? What is seried ula but an acid humor in the blood? What he seried humors which bring on eruptions of the akin, scald bead salt theum, erysipelas, white swellings, fover-sores, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heave in but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rhematism, that as our said fluid, which insimutes itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and infiaming the tender and elicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous discases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this Never Spoils,

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P. Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.
Townsend!
and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob
Townsend's Genuine Original Sarsaparilla, is an Insistation
of his inferior preparation!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which
would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's
article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such
a mountain load of compisints and criminations from Agents
who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Permenting Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth,
that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's
Sarsaparilla are heaven wideapart, and infinitely dissimilar;
that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common. As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemies, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are seelving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of disease, instead of health?

It is to arrest frauda upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy,

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy,

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its Transcendent Power to Hen!

1. F. Calian Z. D. & W. H. Gilman S. Butt Reit S. Butt Ridgely & Co.